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CATALOGUE
OF
ORIENTAL COINS
IN THE
BRITISH MUSEUM.

VOL. V.



FORNI EDITORE

BOLOGNA 1947

First reprinting

THE
COINS OF THE MOORS
OF AFRICA AND SPAIN:

AND THE
KINGS AND IMÁMS OF THE YEMEN:

IN THE 67048

BRITISH MUSEUM.

CLASSES XIV^B. XXVII.

737.47095

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STANLEY LANE POOLE.



EDITED BY
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CORRESPONDENT OF THE INSTITUTE OF FRANCE.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES.

1880.

67048

27.3.81

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श्री २०००/२००० प्रकाशित

EDITOR'S PREFACE.

THE Fifth Volume of the Catalogue of Oriental Coins in the British Museum comprises the money of the North-African and Spanish Moors and of the various dynasties of kings and Imáms who ruled in Arabia Felix in Mohammedan times. Fraehn's classes, XIVB. and XXVII., correspond to apart of the contents of this volume, but his arrangement does not provide for all the series herein included.

The metal of each specimen is stated, and its size in inches and tenths, in the same manner as in the preceding volumes. The weight of the examples in gold and silver is stated in English grains, except in the case of the modern issues of the Shereefs of Morocco, when only typical weights are given. Tables for converting grains into grammes, and inches into millimètres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are given at the end of the volume (pp. 173—175).

Typical specimens are figured in the seven plates, which are executed by the autotype mechanical process from casts in plaster.

The work has been written by Mr. Stanley Lane Poole; and I have carefully revised it, comparing every coin with the corresponding description.

REGINALD STUART POOLE.

INTRODUCTION.

THE present volume consists of two parts: the first is concerned with the dynasties of North Africa and Spain from A.H. 448 to the present day; the second describes the rare coinages of the various dynasties of the Yemen or Arabia Felix.

The African portion is the chronicle of the decay of the Mohammadan power in the West. We have seen (in Vol. II. pp. 56—63) how the Benuee-l-Aghlab established their rule over the wide littoral territory governed by the legates of the Khaleefehs in Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Marocco. The Aghlabee dominion in Africa was the period of the greatest ascendancy of the Arabs in the Mediterranean. Not only were the Aghlabees for the most part civilized and enlightened princes, given to the encouragement of science and letters, and prone to magnificence in the embellishment of their chief cities, but they were ambitious and aggressive sovereigns. As soon as they had accomplished the difficult task of effecting a union between their Arab and Berber subjects, they turned their thoughts to the acquirement of a maritime supremacy. They equipped a fine navy, with which they ravaged the coasts of France and Italy, and the Saracen corsairs became the terror of the Mediterranean. In A.H. 216 they were masters of Sicily, whence they exerted that stimulating influence on European science and philosophy which is inseparably associated with the Arab dominion in the West. They established themselves on the Adriatic, took Malta and Sardinia, and even invaded the suburbs of Rome.

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But the wide territory of the Aghlabees, which had once stretched from Egypt to the Straits, had been limited by the encroachments of the kingdom which the Idreesees had founded at Fez (Vol. II. pp. 53—55) in the extreme West ; and the growth of this kingdom, combined with the cruelty and incapacity of the later Aghlabee princes, and the increase of sectarian disaffection under the fostering influence of the Shiya'ee Dá'ees, or Missionaries, whom the heretical Idreesees had encouraged to make Africa their field of operations, prepared the way for the Fátímee conquest in A.H. 296 (Vol. IV. pp. 1—59). The empire of the Fátímees included the whole of Africa from Egypt to Marocco (which was also reduced for a time, but could not be held), with Sicily and Sardinia. The Idreesees, strengthening themselves by professing allegiance to the Amawee Khaleefehs of Cordova, still held Fez and Marocco, and the tribe of the Miknasa had effected an independent position in the same quarter. On the Fátímee conquest of Egypt in 356, and the consequent removal of their seat of government from El-Mahdeeyeh to Cairo, their wide territory became split up into various smaller kingdoms. The lieutenant whom they had invested with the vice-government of Africa, Yoosuf Belkeen, chief of the Sanhaja tribe, soon declared himself independent, and founded the dynasty of the Zeyrees ; but his power was greatly limited by the aggressions of his neighbours, the Hammádees of Algiers, who reduced the Zeyree territory to little more than Tunis, and even within these restricted boundaries the princes of this house found no little difficulty in retaining the allegiance of the refractory tribes who dwelt in their dominions. Other tribes had made themselves independent in the West, after the fall of the Idreesees ; and in Spain, the brilliant rule of the Khaleefehs of Cordova had come to its dotage, and a variety of petty princes, chief among whom were the Bencee Hammood of Cordova and the Bencee 'Abbaid of

Seville, were fighting over the feeble representatives of that once great and illustrious House. Alfonso VI. took Toledo and all the Peninsula north of the Tagus, and closely pressed the divided Muslims; the Genoese retook Sardinia, the Normans Sicily, the Venetians Crete; and the conquests of the Aghlabees were thus rapidly lost, whilst their successors the Zeyrees were too busy in keeping what they could of their African dominions to give a thought to the once coveted and attained supremacy in the Mediterranean. They could not even protect Tunis from the invasion of Roger II. It seemed as though the rule of the Arabs in the West was already doomed.

At this moment the Murábiṭs, or Almoravides, whose coinage begins the present volume (pp. 1—30), came to the rescue of the despairing Moors. Aboo-Bekr, the general, and 'Abd-Allah, the prophet, of the Lamtuna Berbers, seized Sijilmáseh, crossed the Atlas range, and firmly established their authority at Aghmát (A.H. 460). Under the skilful generalship of Aboo-Bekr's second-cousin, Yoosuf ibn Táshifeen, Fás (Fez), Mikháseh (Mequinez), Sebteh (Ceuta), Tanjeh (Tangiers), Selá (Salee), and the rest of Marocco, were subdued in the course of the next fifteen years; and a little later, at the invitation of the Spanish Arabs, who were losing ground before Alfonso, Yoosuf crossed the Straits, and after some hard fighting with the Christians secured Southern Spain for a time to the Muslims, and incorporated it (with the exception of Saragoza) in the Murábiṭ empire, which now embraced Andalusia, Marocco, and part of Algiers. The Hammádees still held the coast further east.

The Murábiṭ success was not signal: they only accomplished a temporary halt in the decay of the Muslim power. They produced little impression on the Christians in Spain, who continued a steady advance; the Mediterranean was lost for ever, and even part of Africa itself was no longer in Mohammadan hands. The work of the

Muwahhids or Almohades (pp. 31—50) who succeeded them was more complete. This religious sect,* springing from the Masmuda Berbers, in an incredibly short time conquered the Murábiṭs and occupied their territories, drove out the Sicilians from Tunis and Tripoli, put an end to the Benec Hammád of Algiers, and finally crossed over to Spain at the request of one of the many princes who had taken advantage of the overthrow of the Murábiṭs to declare themselves independent and to reduce Andalusia a second time to a condition of anarchy which offered no resistance to Christian aggression. The Muwahhids made short work of the conflicting princedoms of Spain, just as they had swept over the several kingdoms of Africa; and by the middle of the sixth century of the Hġrah, Muslim Spain, and Africa from the Atlantic to Egypt, owned no rulers but these 'Unitarian' Khaleefehs. For about a century they held their vast empire, but their hands grew gradually weaker. The defeat of En-Náṣir, the fourth of this line, at the battle of Las Navas, was fatal to the influence of the Muwahhids in Spain, and after the first quarter of the seventh century of the Flight their power across the Straits was merely nominal, and was supplanted by the vigorous rule of the Benec Hood and Benec Naṣr, whose efforts, however, were not able to avert the final overthrow of the Muslim power in Spain, which was signalized by the capture of Granada in A.D. 1492 by the armies of Ferdinand and Isabella. The Arabs had governed the Peninsula for nearly eight centuries; their rule at Cordova had been the one bright spot in the dark ages of Europe; the glories of Charles V. and of Philip II. cannot eclipse the splendour of the Moorish supremacy; and Spain has never truly prospered since she drove out her benefactors.

The loss of Spain by the Muwahhids was quickly

* See my *Essays in Oriental Numismatics*, 1st Series; and *Num. Chron.*, vol. xiii. p. 147 ff. (1873).

followed by the destruction of their power in Africa. Before the middle of the seventh century their lieutenants in Tunis, the Benee Hafs (pp. 51—57), threw off their allegiance; and their rebellious example was followed by the Benee Ziyán (pp. 69—71), of Tilimsán (Tlemçen) in Algiers; meanwhile the Benee Mereen (pp. 58—68) had gradually pushed forward their conquests in Marocco. Thus attacked on all sides, the Muwahhids finally succumbed in A.H. 667. For the next three centuries we find the Benee Mereen ruling Marocco, and the Benee Hafs, Tunis and Tripoli from Bejáyah (Bougie) to Egypt; whilst between them the Benee Ziyán maintained, with temporary interruptions, their independence in Algiers, until a little before the end of the eighth century they submitted to the overlordship of the Benee Mereen and ceased thenceforward to be counted among the independent dynasties of Africa. These late Moorish dynasties suffered the common fate of their predecessors. At the beginning of the ninth century of the Flight (A.D. 1415) we find the Portuguese established at Ceuta; and the later princes of the Benee Hafs paid tribute to the King of Spain. In the middle of the tenth century (A.D. 1550), the Benee Wat'as, a younger branch of the Benee Mereen, to whom they had succeeded in Marocco, were conquered by the Shereefs, who have ruled the country ever since and still rule it; and at very nearly the same time Kheyr-ed-deen Barbarossa reduced the greater part of Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli to the authority of the Porte. The Deys and Beys of the Turkish Sultáns ruled in Algiers and Tunis side by side with the Shereef Sultán of Marocco, until in A.D. 1830 the French seizure of Algiers placed a barrier between the dominions of the rival heads of the Moham-madan religion. Thus Spain has become Christian, Algiers belongs to France, and Tunis and Tripoli are vassal states nominally under the Porte, but whether really dependent or not, they are too insignificant to be worth

the inquiry. Marocco alone remains an independent Muslim state; but its glories are departed. This is what has happened to the wide empire of the Aghlabees and the Muwahhids, and this is the history which is illustrated by the coins included in the first hundred and sixteen pages of the present volume.

The following tables will prove of service in explaining the relations of the various dynasties to one another, and the family connection of the different princes. The first exhibits in a tabular form the succession of dynasties in northern Africa from the Mohammadan conquest to the present day. It is adapted from a similar table in the Baron de Slane's valuable *Introduction* to his translation of Ibn Khaldoun's *Histoire des Berbers*. The rest are genealogical trees, for which I have made use of Prof. Tornberg's notes to his *Annales Regum Mauritanie*.

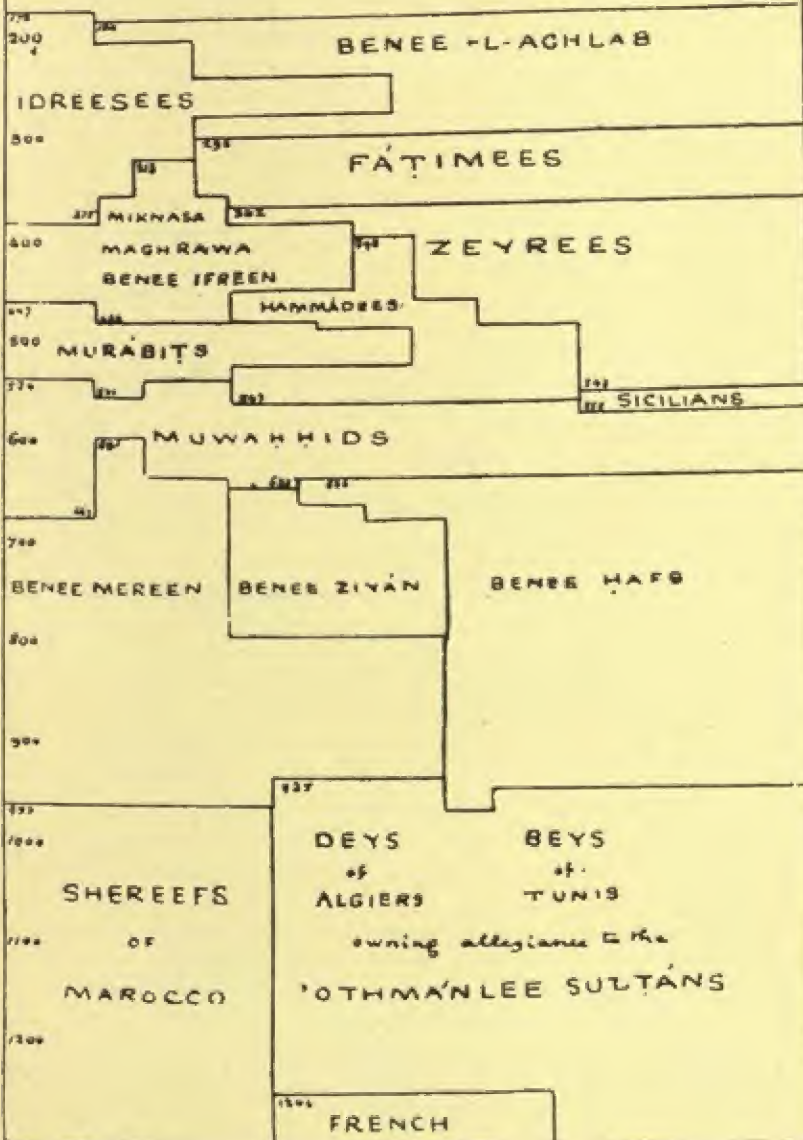
Maghrib-El-Akss
MAROCCO.

Maghrib-El-Wustá
ALGIERS

Afreeskiyeh
TUNIS & TRIPOLI.

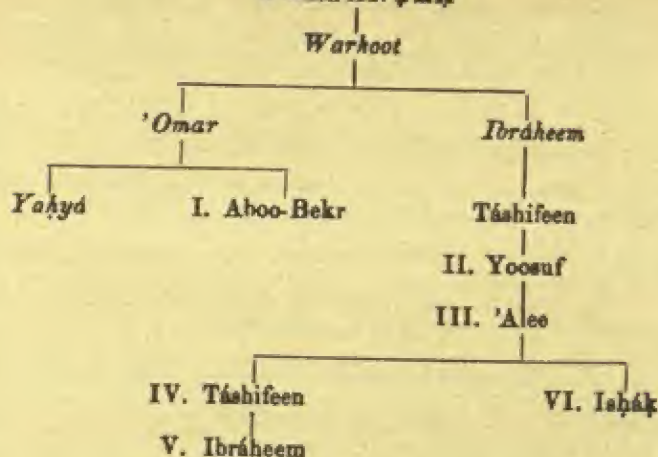
A.H. 45 GOVERNORS APPOINTED BY KHALEEFES.

A.H.
100



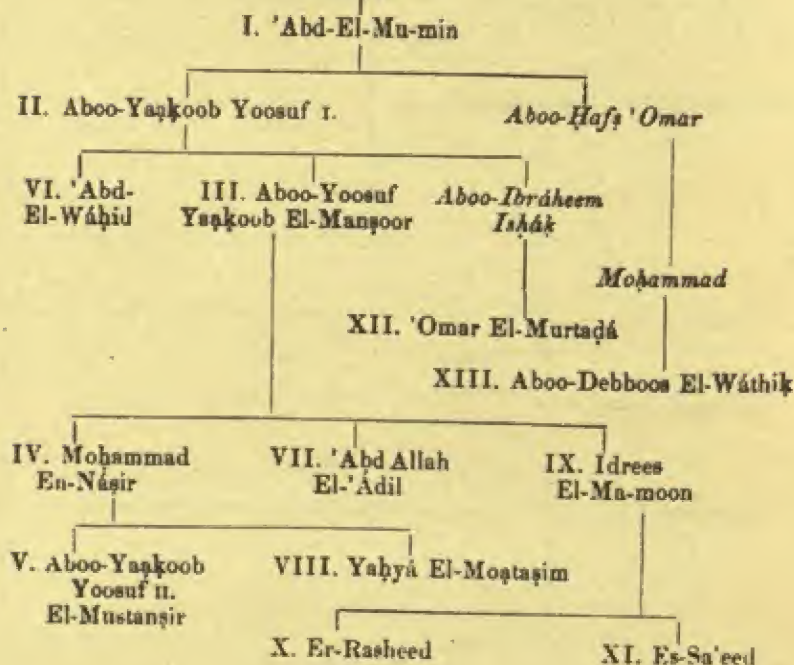
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE MURÁBIṬS.

WARTANṬAK

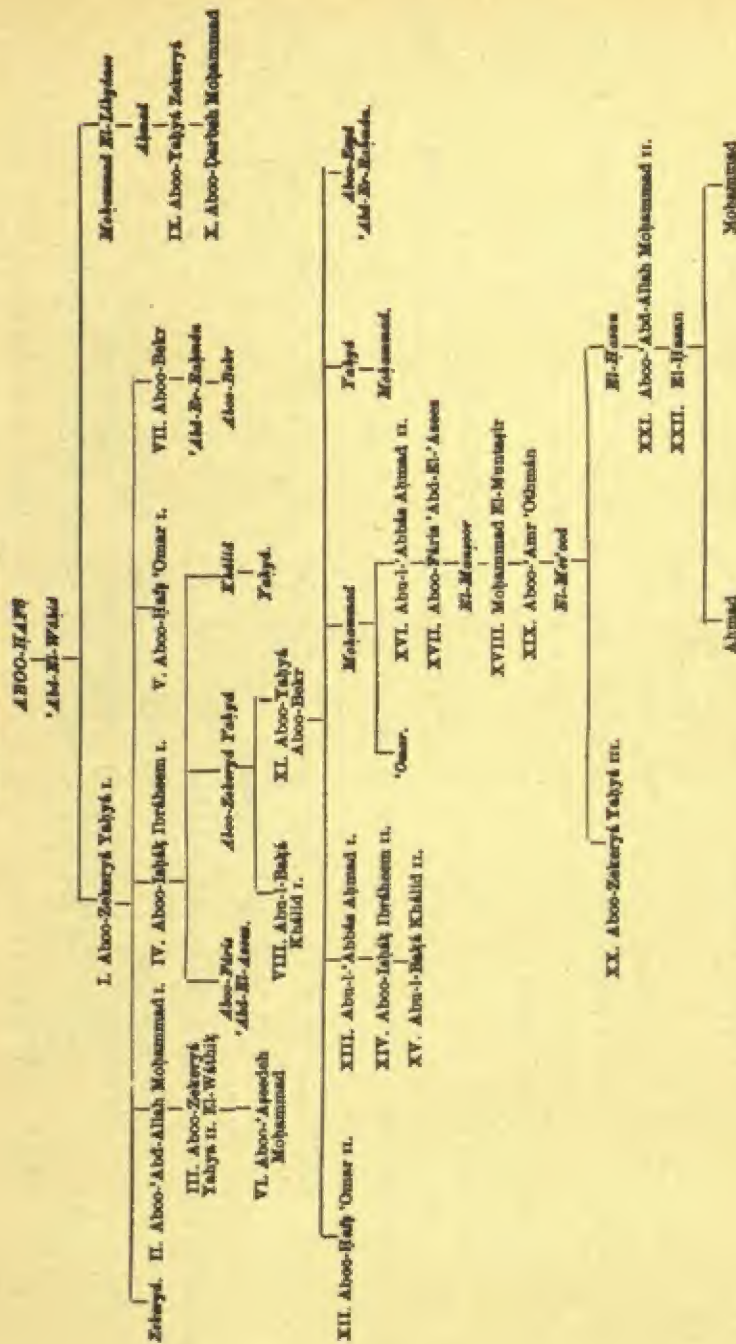


GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE MUWAḤḤIDS.

'ALEE

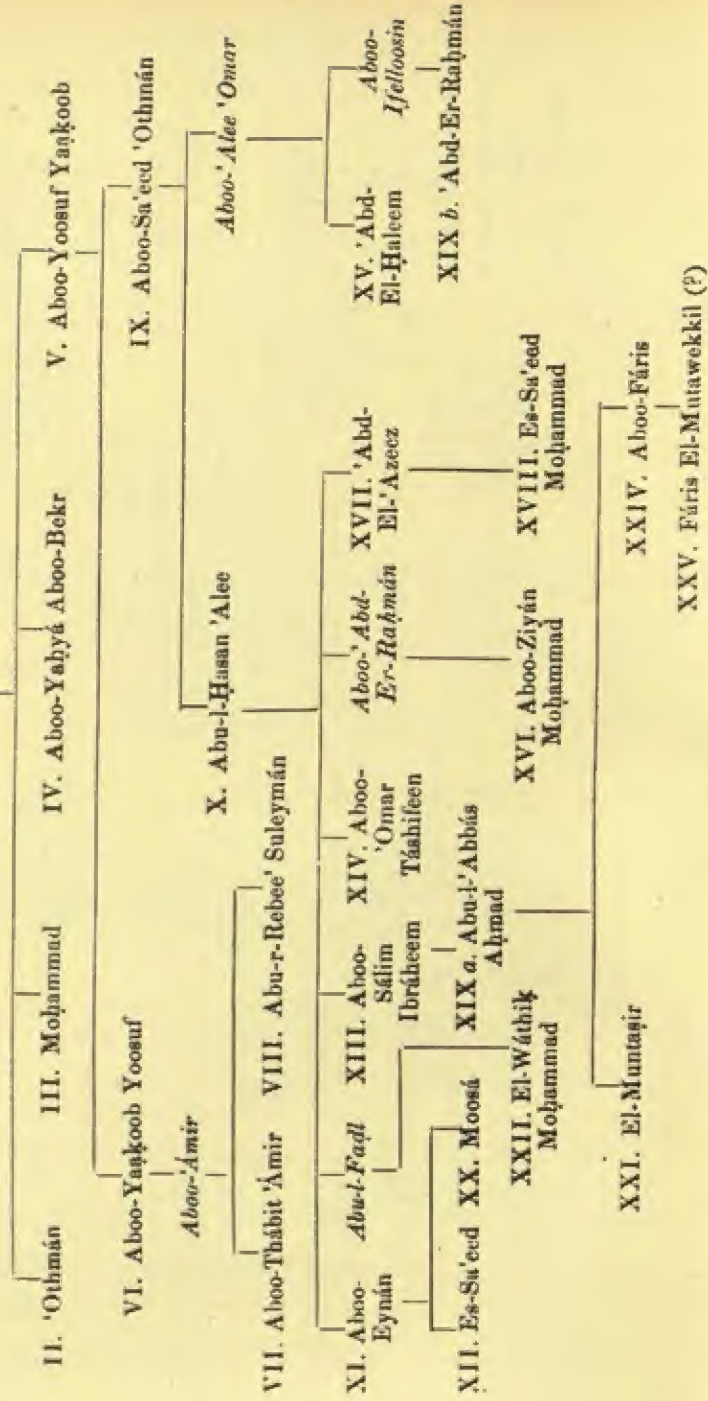


GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BENEE HAFS.



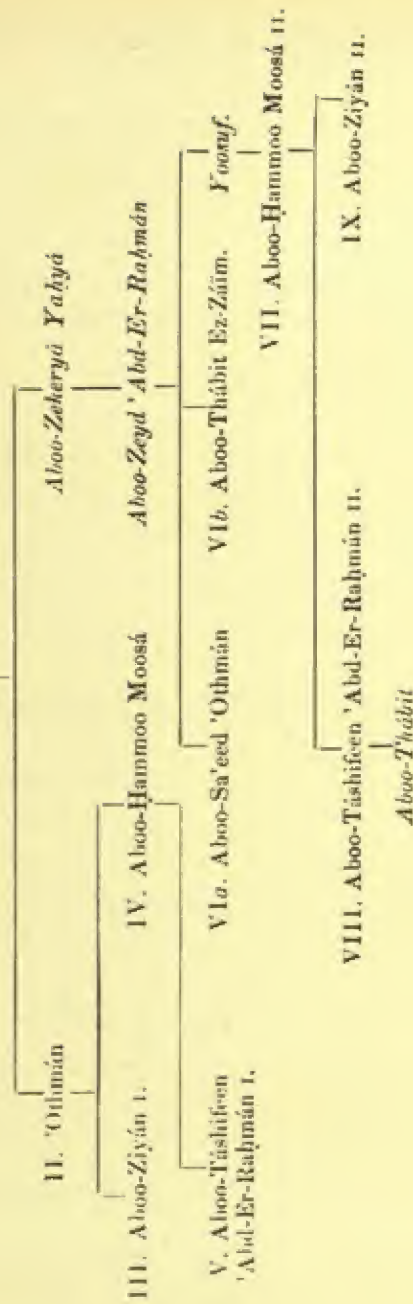
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE BENEE MEREEN.

I. 'ABD-EL-HAKK



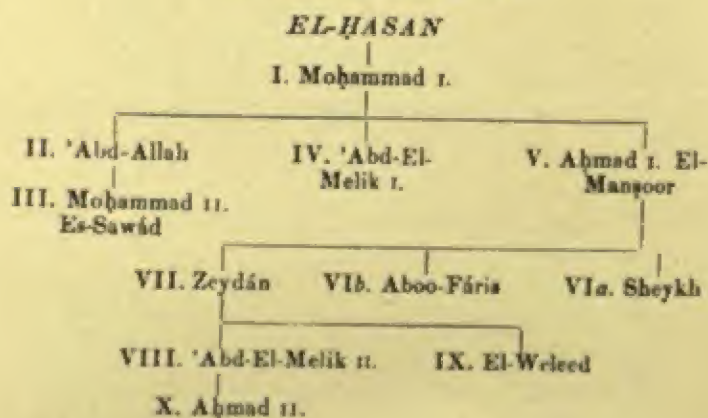
GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE ·BENEE-ZIYÂN.

I. YAGHMORASEN IBN ZIYÂN

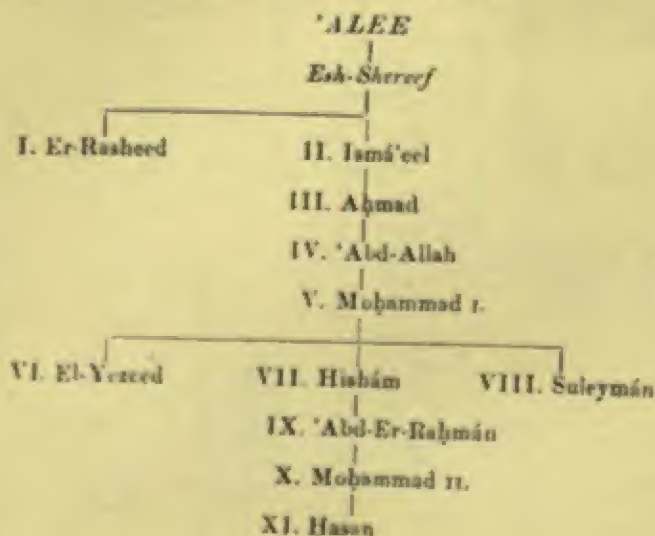


GENEALOGICAL TREE OF THE SHEREEFS.

A. HASANEE SHEREEFS.



B. FILELEE SHEREEFS.



The series of coins struck by the Murábiṭs, eighty in number, is one of the finest in the National Collection. Not only is every prince represented, except the child-king Ibráheem ibn Táshifeen, who can hardly be said to have reigned; but also a coin appears of an Ibráheem, son of Abou-Bekr, whom the historians do not mention, but whom this piece shows to have been ruling at Sijilmáseh in A.H. 464. The Murábiṭ coinage is mainly of gold: it is clearly stamped, the letters well formed, and the standard high. The weight is very nearly that of the original Amawee deenárs, and averages 61·7 grains. On one coin occur the words *وَزَن قَدِير*, *old weight*, which apparently refer to some mint-reform, but are not justified by any variation from the weight of the preceding coins of the same mint or of the Murábiṭs generally. The inscriptions are very regular, and present little matter for debate. The obverse area invariably contains the profession of faith *صلى الله عليه* لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله (followed by *صلى الله عليه* on no. 33, *صلى الله عليه وسلم* on no. 46, and *صلى الله عليه وسلم* on no. 70), beneath which is engraved the name of the reigning sovereign, with the title *Prince of the Muslims* *أمير المسلمين* (adopted by the Murábiṭs in deference to the 'Abbássee Khaleefehs, whose authority they recognized, and to whom alone belonged in orthodox eyes the title of *Prince of the Faithful*, *أمير المؤمنين*), under which is inscribed on the later issues of the dynasty the name of the heir-apparent. The obverse margin is occupied by the verse of the *Kur-án* (iii. 79) *ومن يتبع غير الإسلام دينا فلن يقبل منه وهو في الآخرة من الخاسرين*, preceded in one instance by *أمنت بالله* and in another by *بسم الله*. The reverse area always contains the inscription *الإمام عبد الله أمير المؤمنين* (nos. 45, 46, 68, 69, 70) the explanatory adjective *العبّاسي*. The 'Abbássee Khaleefeh who was reigning at

the time the Murábiṭs began to issue money was El-Ḳāim, whose name was 'Abd-Allah, as was also his successor's: and the Murábiṭs seem to have regarded this as a generic name of their distant spiritual chiefs at Baghdád. In one case only does the name of the heir-apparent invade the reverse area appropriated to the Khaleefeh. The reverse margin gives the mint and date. It generally begins with *بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم*, but sometimes with *بسم الله*. Twice *أمر بضرب* instead of *ضرب* occurs; *عام* is used alternatively with *سنة*, and the genders of the mint numerals are consequently, but not regularly, changed. The letters *عونك* (with two points under the middle) are prefixed to *ضرب* in one instance; and are not easy to explain. Don Francisco Codera y Zaidin* points and translates them "*عونك يا الله*, *annoka ya-llah, tu auxilio oh Allah*;" in preference I would suggest *عَوْنُكَ يا الله* for *عَائِدُ*, *I am seeking protection, O God!* Ten mints are found in the series, five of which are Spanish (Mursiyeh, El-Mereeyeh, Aghranáṭah, Ishbeeleeeyeh, and Ḳurṭubah), and five African,—Aghmát, Fás, Marrákush, Tilimsán, and Nool-Lamṭah,—the last rare.

The only serious difficulty presented by the Murábiṭ coinage consists in the signs which are found beneath the obv. and rev. areas, and of which Codera has curiously omitted all mention in his otherwise excellent *Tratado*. Sometimes these are merely annulets or semicircles or the like, but oftener they are letters, or portions of letters, and in a few cases complete words. Of the letters the one most commonly occurring is of this form *س*, sometimes more nearly approaching the shape of *س*; it is found on no Spanish but on all African mints—Aghmát, Tilimsán,

* *Tratado de Numismática Árabe-Española*, 123. The form of the fourth letter in the inscription, though it may be a *káf*, is precisely similar to that of several *dahs* occurring on the coin.

Marrákush, Fás, and Nool-Lamṭah,—and ranges in date from 490 (or 486, if we regard س as the same letter in its Koofee form) to 539, and is inscribed on every coin of African minting from 511 to 539. The next frequent letter is م , which occurs on all the coins of El-Mereeyeh from 519 to 539, sometimes accompanied (522—524, 530) by a final ا beneath, and once (in 539) with ع on the other side of the coin. At an earlier date (508) El-Mereeyeh had م ح ا . The solitary example of a Murábiṭ prince with the Kūṭubah mint (of year 492) has م ض ; Ishbeeleeeyeh م با ش ر د (in 510, 519, 520) (522, 525), but م ل ك in 517 and 518, which last I take to stand for the م ل ك of which half occurs on the obv. and the other half on the rev. of coins of Aghranāṭah of the years 515 and 516, and which is succeeded by م ع ر (= ع م ر) on coins of the same mint in 522 and 523. م ل ك occurs again on a Cordova coin of 542, issued presumably by Yahyá ibn Gháneeyeh, but without the dots beneath; and م ج on a coin of Ishbeeleeeyeh of 540.

Are these letters abbreviations of the names of governors, or private marks of mint-masters, or signs to show the standard or weight, like وزن قدیر ? A search for the names of the governors of provinces and cities under the Murábiṭs has, I regret to say, produced no results. I have hitherto been unable to discover any governors' names corresponding to the initials on the coins at the periods required. It is, however, possible that further researches may throw some light on the subject. At present I am inclined to regard these ambiguous letters as marks of the mint-masters, not the governors; and if this be the true explanation we should be brought to the supposition that all the African mints were under the same mint-master, but that the Spanish cities generally had separate mint-masters.

The silver coins of the Murábiṭs are few in number, and the British Museum possesses none of the first two princes.

They are minted in three sizes, of the respective diameters .6, .45, .3 inch. On the obverse is generally the formula لا إله إلا الله محمد رسول الله, with the name of the heir-apparent beneath; and the reverse is occupied by the name of the reigning prince, with his title أمير المسلمين, and in the case of 'Alee sometimes, and of Ishák always, their *lakab* ناصر الدين, — the only instances of such second titles in the Murábiṭ series. The phrase ولي الله, *God befriend*, is sometimes prefixed to the Ameer's name. These silver coins have no marginal inscriptions, are with two exceptions mintless, and invariably without date. The signs or letters already discussed seldom occur on them; but we meet with ح (dotted), = between trefoils, and ع, on the strength of which we might perhaps venture to assign the three mintless coins on which these letters occur to El-Mereeyeh (early), Aghmát (early), and El-Mereeyeh (late), respectively. One silver coin calls for special notice on account of its peculiar inscriptions: on the obverse, محمد عبد الله ورسوله صلوات الله عليه (read صلوت by Codera, incorrectly); and on the reverse, يستعين بالله أمير المسلمين على. The latter reading is due to Codera.

Two copper coins, bearing the name *dirhem*, struck at Gharnáṭah, belong to this series, the first of which has U, V and ع on both obv. and rev.

Many diacritical points occur on the Murábiṭ and on all the Moorish coinages. We know from manuscripts that the Maghrabee system of pointing differs from that commonly employed, and the evidence of the coins may be valuable in confirming this knowledge and carrying it back to an early date. The following table has been carefully drawn up from an examination of all the gold coins of the Murábiṭs and Muwahhids, and may be taken as a tolerably complete representation of Arabic pointing in Morocco in the eleventh and twelfth centuries of our era.

Summary of the pointing on the Murābiṭ and Murawḥid coins.

ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب ب	ب
ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت ت	ت
ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث ث	ث
ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج ج	ج
ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح ح	ح
خ خ خ خ خ خ خ خ خ خ	خ
د د د د د د د د د د	د
ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ ذ	ذ
س س س س س س س س س س	س
ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش ش	ش
ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض ض	ض
ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ ظ	ظ
ع ع ع ع ع ع ع ع ع ع	ع
غ غ غ غ غ غ غ غ غ غ	غ
ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف ف	ف
ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق	ق
ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل ل	ل
م م م م م م م م م م	م
ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن ن (نبي)	ن
ه ه ه ه ه ه ه ه ه ه	ه
ة ة ة ة ة ة ة ة ة ة	ة
و و و و و و و و و و	و
ي ي ي ي ي ي ي ي ي ي	ي
فی (= في) قی (= قی) هی (= هی) هی	

A reference to the Index of Points will enable any student to discover how the various points are employed with reference to vowels. For myself, I do not believe that any vowel system can be found in these points. One might assume ° over a letter to represent sukoon, but it occurs over س movent by kesr and fet-h constantly, and over د and ع movent, etc. We find عَمِير pointed عَمِير; عِيد, عِيد; المَهْدَى, المَهْدَى; رسول, رسول; عِيد, عِيد; with many other contradictory examples. I cannot doubt that points and vowel signs were inserted very much at the pleasure of the engraver.

The period which elapsed between the destruction of the Murábiṭ power in Spain and the conquest of Andalusia by the Muwahhids may be called the Second Spanish Interregnum; reckoning the period between the decay of the Khalifate of Cordova and the arrival of the Murábiṭs—the time of the petty kings called *Reyes de Táifas* in the *Tratado*—as the First Interregnum. The portion of this volume dealing with the Second Spanish Interregnum must be studied in connection with Vol. II, to which, indeed, some of the coins described in the present volume more properly belong:—in the cataloguing of a large and constantly increasing collection such rectifications are inevitable. To study the coins of the Second Interregnum chronologically, they should be placed in the following order:—1st. The coins of the king of Cordova, Hamdeen, of about the year 540 (nos. 227, 228, 229), and of his vassal Sed-dáray ibn Wezeer, king of Badajoz (no. 230). 2nd. The anonymous coins of the years 542 and 546, which, being strictly of the Murábiṭ type, are placed at the end of that series (nos. 81, 82). That the former at least was struck by a partisan of the decayed dynasty (presumably Yahyá ibn Ghánecyeh) is shown by its peculiar inscription *أمرأ المسلمین بنی تاشغین* *The party related to the princes*

of the Muslims the sons of *Tāshifren*.* 3rd. The issues of Moḥammad ibn Saḡd, King of Mursiyeh, struck in 543, 545, 565 (Vol. II., nos. 167—169).

Before entering upon the subject of the Muwaḥḥid coinage, it will be well to finish the Spanish section by referring to the Third Spanish Interregnum, by which is meant the period elapsing between the fall of the Muwaḥḥids in Spain, the consequence of the defeat of Las Navas, and the conquest of Granada by the Christians, whereby the last blow was given to the rule of the Moors in the Peninsula. The coins belonging to this period in the present volume are those of the Later Benec Hood, who struck at Mursiyeh, Cordova, Seville, and other cities, during the second and third quarters of the seventh century of the Flight (nos. 231—236); the two specimens of Ibn-Maḥfooḏh, king of Niebla (nos. 237, 238); and the series of the coins of the Benec Naṣr of Granada (Vol. II. nos. 170—182).

The gold coins of the Muwaḥḥids are remarkable for the profusion of their genealogical information, and their large size, which under all but the first two princes averages 1·17 inch; but owing to their thinness the weight is not very much above that of the best-preserved Murābiṭ deenars, averaging in effect only 70·8, as compared with the Murābiṭ 61·7. The first two princes issued coins of diameter ·8 or ·85 and average weight 35·4, and one small gold coin of weight 18·0. If the large coins were meant to pass as double-deenárs, the earlier 35·4 coinage

* The anonymous coin no. 82, of the year 546, but without mint, was doubtless one of the class issued by followers of the Murābiṭs, and referred to by D. Fr. Codera (*Tratado*, 206, 207). "Algunos dinares aparacen anónimos, si bien en ellos consta donde fueron acuñados: en otros, que hemos visto citados, ni esto consta; si el año, que es 545 ó 546.—Hemos visto dinares de estos tipos acuñados en Badajoz, 545.—Baeza, 545. Para Baeza? Javn? y Sevilla: 544, 45, v. 46.—De Hamdin ben Moḥammad ben Hamdin de Córdoba, de 339 y 540.—Con un recuerdo de coriñe á los descendientes de Texufin, de Córdoba en 542, y Granada en 545.

would be the deenár, and the small piece a half-deenár; and we should place the full weights (allowing for friction) at 36 grains for the deenár, 18 for the half, and 72 for the double. But it is not improbable that the large coins were only what their weight justifies them in being, namely single deenárs; in which case the smaller issue would be half-deenárs, and the little coin a quarter deenár. The gold coins of the Muwahhids are invariably wanting in date, and even the mint appears but rarely. Out of 37 coins, eight have the mint Sebteh, one Fás, and one Sijilmáseh; the remaining 27 being mintless.

On the gold coins the area is always square, defined by single, double, or triple lines. The coin is struck of such a size that the circumference touches the angles of the inscribed square. Four segments of a circle are thus formed between the square and the circumscribed circle, and in these segments the various words composing the marginal inscription are distributed. The obverse area is always set apart for the formulas of faith, لا إله إلا الله, preceded by بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم; and followed by المهدي إمام الأمة, on all but the earliest coins; and on the latest still further amplified. The obverse margin is also occupied by a religious inscription (والهكم الله واحد الخ) until the increased number of ancestors made the space too valuable. 'Abd-El-Mu-min, having no crowned forefathers to record, put the Mahdee's name on the reverse area, and his own in the margin, adding the words الحمد لله رب العالمين, in which we may see the germ of the special motto of his sect—الحمد لله وحده—adopted by Yoosuf I. for official purposes in 561. His son Yoosuf I. transferred the Mahdee to the last line of the obverse area, and gave up the reverse area entirely to the name and title of his father 'Abd-El-Mu-min; putting his own name and title in the reverse margin, and on his later issues repeating

them in the obverse margin as well, to the exclusion of the religious formula. This repetition is apparently made with the object of recording the genealogical assumption *بن الخلفاء الراشدين*, which had not been employed before. Yaḥkoob El-Manṣoor, son of Yoosuf, follows his father's example; but having introduced the double-deenār size, he has more open space to devote to the religious inscriptions, and accordingly makes some additions to them: the reverse area has 'Abd-El-Mumin's name as usual, and beneath it Yoosuf's; Yaḥkoob's being confined to the reverse margin. His son Moḥammad En-Nāṣir repeats the Mahdee on rev. area, puts 'Abd-El-Mumin beneath, gives the reverse margin to Yoosuf I., keeps the obverse margin for his own titles; and strangely omits all mention of his father Yaḥkoob. His brother Idrees El-Ma-moon follows the general plan of devoting the obverse area to religion, and the reverse area to 'Abd-El-Mumin, under whom he places both Yoosuf I., and Yaḥkoob; whilst the reverse margin is reserved for his brother En-Nāṣir and nephew Yoosuf II., who had preceded him, but not immediately; and the obverse margin records his own titles. Thus on this coin we find not only "El-Jāhid El-Ma-moon, Prince of the Faithful, Abu-l-'Olā Idrees, son of El-Manṣoor, Prince of the Faithful, son of the two Khaleefehs, Princes of the Faithful," but also his nephew's, brother's, father's, grandfather's, and great-grandfather's names and titles, besides the Mahdee, and a reference to the Prophet Moḥammad and his family. The occurrence of the Mahdee's name is important, because it has generally been asserted (*e.g.* by Ibn-Khaldoon) that El-Ma-moon deserted the faith of his fathers, repudiated in both Khutbeh and Sikkeh the Mahdee who founded the Muwahhid sect, and gave in his adherence to the 'Abbāsee Khaleefehs of Baghdād. This coin shows that he did nothing of the sort, at least at one time in his reign. Er-Rasheed, son of El-Ma-moon,

inscribes his own name in the obverse margin, his father's in the reverse margin, his grandfather's, great-grandfather's, and great-great-grandfather's ('Abd-El-Mu-min) in the reverse area,—in all, five generations. El-Murtada, coming from Yoosuf I., by a different pedigree, omits all mention of intermediate sovereigns; and merely places 'Abd-El-Mu-min in the reverse area, Yoosuf I. in the reverse margin, and himself in the obverse margin. His nephew El-Wáthik follows his example, in recording only the first two sovereigns, and putting his own name in the obverse margin.

Some of the Muwahhid formulas are unusual: *e.g.* خاتم النبيين ; صلى الله على محمد وآله الطيبين الطاهرين ; وما توفيقي إلا بالله ; (from *Kur-án*, xvi. 55) ; وما نعمة فمن الله (ix. 90). The religious tenets of the Muwahhids are illustrated by the invariable formula المهدي إمام الأمة, *the Mahdi is the Imam of the People*, and by the genealogical assumption (before referred to) in the phrase بن الخلفاء الراشدين, whereby the Muwahhids indicated their pretension to a descent from the orthodox first Khaleefehs of Islám. They called themselves *Khaleefeh* and *Prince of the Faithful* أمير المؤمنين, in contrast to the Murábit أمير المسلمين. The title القائم بأمر الله, which has been curiously supposed to refer to the 'Abbásee Khaleefeh of that name, who had been dead half-a-century, and whose dynasty the Muwahhids did not recognize, certainly belongs to 'Abd-El-Mu-min, and always accompanies his name.

One Muwahhid dirhem has the name of the reigning prince ('Abd-El-Mu-min); the rest are without name of prince, without date, and often without mint. These were probably issued by several of the Muwahhid sovereigns, but there are no data whereby we can assign any of them to any special member of the dynasty. They are all cut in a square shape, with an average diameter of $\frac{1}{6}$ inch,

and average weight of about twenty-three grains. Their inscriptions are quite uniform: on the obverse, لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ, beneath which is the mint, if any; and on the reverse, اللَّهُ رَبُّنَا مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُنَا الْمَهْدِيُّ. There are no marginal inscriptions. The last coin of the series alone varies the formulas. There are generally points, annulets, and the like, beneath obverse and reverse, which may possibly be private mint-marks, and the whole surface is sprinkled with points and ornaments. These square dirhems are interesting partly on account of their peculiar shape, which according to Ibn Khaldoun* had been foretold to the Murábiṭs as one of the signs of their conqueror, and partly because they served as the model for the copies issued by the mints of the South of France for Mediterranean circulation, and known by the name of Millarès.†

The passage in Ibn Khaldoun is a curious commentary on the square dirhems described in this volume. 'L'Imam, (El-Mahdi,) ayant quitté les Hin-tata, se dirigea vers Aiguilin, dans le pays des Herghas, et s'arrêta au milieu de sa tribu. Il y arriva l'an 515 (1121-2). Ayant alors bâti un *rabta* pour s'y livrer à la dévotion, il attira auprès de lui une foule d'étudiants et de gens de différentes tribus, auxquels il enseigna son *Morchida* et son *Tunkhûl*, rédigés en langue berbère. Le nombre de ses partisans s'accrut tellement que Malek Ibn Woheib, président du corps des savants qui assistaient aux réunions de l'émir Ali-Ibn-Youçof, recommença ses dénominations. Jouissant d'une certaine réputation comme augure et astrologue, il ne manqua pas d'indisposer son patron contre le Mahdi, et comme les devins avaient prédit qu'un roi de race berber devait nécessairement paraître en Maghreb et changer la forme de la monnaie aussitôt qu'il

* *Histoire des Bechlers*, tr. DE SLANE, il. 168.

+ L. BLANCARD, *Le Millarès*; aussi *Essai sur la monnaie de Charles I.*, Comte de Provence, Appendix.

y aurait une conjonction des deux planètes supérieures, ce prince s'attendait déjà à quelques malheurs. "Protège l'empire contre cet aventurier, lui disait Ibn Woheib; c'est assurément l'homme de la conjonction et du dirhem carré; celui dont il est question dans ces méchants vers en patois qui courent maintenant de bouche en bouche :

Mets-lui les fers aux pieds; ou bien un jour

Il te fera entendre un tambour !

J'ai la conviction que c'est lui qui est l'homme au dirhem carré."

The coinages of the three dynasties that succeeded to the empire of the Muwaḥḥids closely resemble in size and appearance the gold coins of the Muwaḥḥids, but present no silver coins, which may perhaps be explained by the supposition that some of the square dirhems generally ascribed to the Muwaḥḥids were issued by the Benee Ḥafṣ or the Benee Mereen, etc. The occurrence of the same name in the dynastic lists of two or more of these families makes it sometimes difficult to attribute a coin to any of them with certainty. There are, however, certain indications to guide one, in the style, and in the *locale*. The Benee Ḥafṣ always inclose their areas in *triple squares*, use the formula *إمام المهدى إمام الأئمة*, call themselves *أمير المؤمنين*, and strike at Tunis, if they give the mint at all. Hence I ascribe nos. 162—5 to 'Abd-El-'Azeez the Ḥafṣee without any hesitation, although there is an 'Abd-El-'Azeez among the Benee Mereen. The Benee Mereen inclose the areas in *double circles* (or sometimes double squares), omit the *Mahdee*, call themselves *أمير المسلمين*,* prefix *عن أمر*, add the benediction *آيد الله*, strike at Fās and Marrākush and other western mints (sometimes adding *حرسها الله* or *حرسها الله تعالى*), and employ different religious formulas from the Ḥafṣees. It is on the strength of

* No. 169 is an exception, and its attribution is uncertain.

these generalizations that I place the coins of Fâris El-Mutawekkîl under the Mereenee coinage, although his name is not found in the historical list of the princes of the Bence Mereen. I suppose him to be the son of the Abou-Fâris who is the twenty-fourth in the list. His change of title to أمير المؤمنين is against the Mereenee attribution; but everything else is in its favour. It is curious that he writes his title in two forms—المتوكل على الله and المتوكل على رب العالمين. The Bence Ziyân struck only at Tilimsân; their coins resemble the Mereenee closely, and as the Bence Mereen wrested Tilimsân twice from the Bence Ziyân for a while, one has to be on one's guard against attributing all coins struck there blindly to the dynasty that generally held the town. Of the first coin, with the name of Moosâ, there can be no doubt; but the second, with the name أمير المؤمنين عبد الرحمان ابن الخلفاء الراشدين, is not so easy to identify. There was an 'Abd-Er-Rahmân of the Bence Mereen, as well as two of the Bence Ziyân. But the 'Abd-Er-Rahmân of the Bence Mereen is specially recorded to have reigned at Marrâkush whilst Aḥmad (the sixth prince) ruled contemporaneously at Fâs, and the former could therefore have had nothing to do with Tilimsân. The inscriptions, moreover, present several deviations from the Mereenee pattern: e.g. أحسبها الله تعالى المسلمين instead of حربها الله; ولا غالب الا الله the Bence Naṣr symbol, &c. So that on the whole this 'Abd-Er-Rahmân may be assumed to have been one of the two princes bearing that name in the line of the Bence Ziyân.

The long series of unscribed Moorish gold coins, without name of prince, were probably issued by the Bence Mereen, with whose coinage their general style closely agrees; the mints are also all within Mereenee territory. The inscriptions offer many varieties of religious formulas, and among others the letters ما لعربورح الله, which also

occur on a coin of Fâris El-Mutawekkil, and which no one has yet succeeded in deciphering. The best suggestion I have received is that of M. Sauvaire, who proposes to read the inscription *ما اقرب فرج الله* "*How near is the consolation of God!*" On one example the third letter, which is generally joined to the fourth, stands separately as an *alif*. The uncertain king of Marocco, 'Abd-El-'Azeez El-Mustansir, placed at the end of the series, fairly puzzles me. The style of his coins is that of the Benee-Hafṣ, whilst his obverse is like an early Muwahhid, and his reverse, with the words *عن امر الله* resembles the Benee Mereen. The collection possesses coins of an 'Abd-El-'Azeez of the Benee-Hafṣ and also of an 'Abd-El-'Azeez of the Benee Mereen; and the two coins of the 'Abd-El-'Azeez first named are irreconcilable with the issues of either of these princes. He may have been an unrecorded sovereign of the Benee Mereen—his mint, Fâs, agrees with this,—or he may have been a governor who made himself independent for a time.

The coins of the Shereefs of Marocco require little notice. The *Ḳur-ân* inscriptions, xxxiii. 33, *إِنَّمَا يَرِيدُ اللَّهُ لِيُذْهِبَ* and *وَالَّذِينَ يَكْتُمُونَ الذَّهَبَ*, and ix. 34, 35, *وَالْفِضَّةَ وَلَا يَنْفِقُونَهَا فِي سَبِيلِ اللَّهِ فَبُذِّقُوا مَا كَتُمْتُمْ* and the formulas *اللَّهُ حَقُّ نَاصِرِ الْحَقِّ* and *غَيْرِ إِلَّا مِنْ* (sic) *إِنَّمَا* are unusual; and the title of El-Weleed *إِمَامُ الْأَيْمَةِ* is especially noteworthy. "Arabic" numerals and Indian ciphers occur promiscuously on these coins. The mints *الكتاوا* or *التكاوة* (see pp. 91, 94) and *الصوبر* (not *الصورة*, as Soret has it) are uncommon. The obscure reverse of no. 287 has been conjecturally read *عشر دراهم غية* by the Keeper of Coins, and the weight nearly agrees with that of ten normal dirhems: *غية* (for *غاية*) is two obscure to be insisted on. The constantly recurring words *أَحَدٌ أَحَدٌ* (thus pointed) on the coins of the Shereefs can hardly mean "one" dirhem, for they occur on coins of the most diverse weights. They

may perhaps be an echo of the cry of the first Muëddin of Islám, Bilál the Abyssinian, who only answered, "One [God], One," to the Kureysh, when they sought to force him by torture to renounce the Muslim faith.

The coins of the dynasties of the Yemen which are placed at the end of this volume deserve to be specially noticed. If the ancient history of Arabia under the Himyerite and Abyssinian rule is obscure and perplexing, its later history under Mohammadan governors is scarcely less confused. Except to record the mishaps of a pilgrimage to Mekkeh, or the internal disturbances of the Holy City, or to note the reduction of the country by the kinsmen of Saladin, the general historians of the East preserve an almost unbroken silence on the government and condition of the country which sent forth the original armies of Islám. Ibn-el-Atheer is almost useless for the history of south-west Arabia, and though Abu-l-Fidá does occasionally devote a paragraph to the affairs of the Yemen, he merely reproduces the statements of the special annalist 'Omárah, whose chronicle is by no means detailed. A manuscript in the collection of the India Office, declared by Dr. Loth to be unique, containing El-Khazrajee's history of the Benee Rasool, which was kindly placed at my service by the Librarian, Dr. Rost, is excellent within its limits; but it is unfortunately confined to the account of the reigns of the earlier sovereigns of the dynasty under which the author lived, and its short introduction on the preceding history presents little that is valuable. In the absence of ampler materials, the numismatist is somewhat at a loss to identify and describe such coins as may appear to belong to the Yemen. It is true that he is not often required to do this, for the number of pieces known to have been issued by Arabian princes is unhappily extremely small; and the help that coins may render to the historian is thus very trifling in the instance of the Yemen coinages, and is still further reduced by the frequent obscurity

of the legends. The Arabian coins which I published in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (vol. ix. p. 135 ff.) are almost solitary examples of their kind, and the article serves to show how little is known of the history, and how little is legible of the coins. Several of them present names which, after a long study of Yemen history, I am still unable to identify; and only one of them has sufficiently legible inscriptions to be of any service to the historian. The only other coins of the Yemen that have ever been edited, so far as I am aware, are the few pieces of the modern Imáms of Şan'á published by A. Weyl, in his *Verzeichniss*, 1878; and the three pieces of the same dynasty described by Fraehn in his *Nova Supplementa*, i. p. 384.

To this scanty list of published coins of Arabia, the thirty-one pieces described in this volume form an important addition. To understand their position in Arabian history, their relations with other Mohammadan coinages, and their value as perhaps the sole monuments of a very obscure branch of oriental history, it is necessary to glance at the principal changes which the government of the Yemen underwent in Muslim hands. The poverty of the materials, already referred to, must make such a review necessarily incomplete, but it is essential to map out, so to say, the country in this division of history, not merely in explanation of the very rare coins at present contained in the National Collection, but also in view of possible discoveries in the same direction in the future.

The history of Arabia after the Mohammadan revolution offers a strong resemblance to its pre-Islamic character. The revolt which followed the death of the Prophet was indeed suppressed for the time by the firm hand of 'Omar and his general Khálid, and Arabia was once more unified: but the slightest symptom of weakness in the government was the sign for a fresh rebellion, and Arabia under the Khaledids was in truth very much the same country as Arabia

before Islám :—a country made up of many tribes, most of which repudiated any coalition with the rest,—and of many towns and districts, governed by Sheykhs who were at times independent and at times under control, but who were always ready to assert their independence at the first opportunity, and to call themselves princes or Imáms, and issue coins in their own name, if they were only let alone long enough. The Khaleefehs appointed a governor of the Yemen, and a sub-governor of Mekkeh, or El-Medeeneh, according to the place of residence of the chief governor : but the outlying towns acknowledged practically the authority of their Sheykhs alone. For the first two centuries after the Flight,—up to the time of El-Ma-moon,—these numerous Sheykhs and Ameeris seem to have contented themselves with quietly preserving their independence, and satisfying the Khaleefehs with a nominal submission. But in the beginning of the third century, which saw the dismemberment of the great Islamic empire by the rise of powerful dynasties on its skirts, the governor of the Yemen followed the example of the Idreesees and Agglabees in Northern Africa ; and about the time that the Sámánees and Táhírees were founding their independent dynasties in the north of Persia, Moḥammad ibn Ziyád, instead of submitting to the fate of the fifty and more agents of the Amawee and 'Abbásee Khaleefehs who had preceded him and been successively recalled, established himself and his family firmly at Zebeed, a town he had founded in the Tihámeh, and inaugurated the system of independent dynasties in Arabia.

The *Benee Ziyád** ruled at Zebeed for about two

* The dates of the kings of the Benee Ziyád, according to Ibn-ed-Deyba, as given in Johannsen's *Historia Jemenae*, and Abu-l-Fidá, who quotes from 'Omárah El-Yemenee, are as follows :—

	A.H.
I. Moḥammad ibn 'Abd-Alláh ibn Ziyád	204
II. Ibráheem ibn Moḥammad	243

centuries, and their kingdom included the towns of Şan'á and Şaadeh, Nejrán and Halee. Under the fourth sovereign much of their power disappeared. Suleymán ibn Taraf made himself independent at Makhláf, struck coins in his own name, and subdued a dominion which was estimated at an annual revenue of 500,000 deenárs. The Karmátee 'Alee ibn El-Faql seized Zebeed for a while in 303. Under the last king, the son of Abu-l-Jeysh, the power was entirely usurped by a succession of slaves, who restored the Ziyádee kingdom to somewhat of its former extent and prosperity. The usurpation of these slaves naturally led to the foundation of a new dynasty. Nejáh, an Abyssinian slave of Marján, the last Ziyádee *Maire du palais*, after a contest with a rival slave, established the dynasty of the *Benee Nejáh** at Zebeed.

Nejáh held Zebeed without dispute till his death in 452; but then the powerful founder of the dynasty of the *Benee Şuleyh*,† 'Alee ibn Moḥammad, Lord of Şan'á, occu-

	A. H.
III. Ziyád ibn Ibráheem	289
IV. Abu-l-Jeysh Ishák ibn Ibráheem	before 300
V. 'Abd-Allah (or Ziyád or Ibráheem) ibn Abi-l-Jeysh	371 (or 391) to 407
'Mayors of the Palace:' Rushd, 371; El-Hoseyu, 374; Marján	
	402-7

* The dates of the *Benee Nejáh*, according to the same authorities, are these:—

	A. H.
I. El-Muáyyad Nejáh	412-452
(Succeeded by rival dynasty of Şuleyhees, till 473)	
II. Sa'eed El-Aḥwal ibn Nejáh (contested by Şuleyhees)	473-5, 479-480 or 481
III. Jejášh ibn Nejáh	482
IV. El-Fátik ibn Jejášh	498
V. El-Manşoor ibn El-Fátik	503
VI. El-Fátik ibn El-Manşoor	circ. 530
VII. El-Fátik ibn Moḥammad ibn El-Manşoor	531 to 553

† The following is the dynastic table of the *Benee Şuleyh* of Şan'á, according to the authorities above-named:—

	A. H.
I. Abou-Kámil 'Alee ibn Moḥammad (independent)	429
(takes Zebeed)	432
(Mekkeh)	455-6

pied the capital of the Benee Nejáh,* drove out the sons of the late king, and held the Tihámeh in addition to his own large territory, until in 473 he was murdered by a son of Nejáh. The reign of this son, who immediately entered Zebeed, was disturbed by constant wars with the Benee Şuleyh, who were resolved to recover the territory they had lost. Zebeed was alternately occupied by El-Aḥwal ibn Nejáh, and El-Mukarram ibn 'Alee Es-Şuleyhee, until the death of the former and the accession of his brother Jejášh, joined to the gradual enfeeblement of the Şuleyhees, restored comparative tranquillity, and left Zebeed finally in the hands of the Benee Nejáh, who held it till their house came to its end in 553. The reigns of the fourth and fifth sovereigns were interrupted by rebellions led by Ibráheem and 'Abd-El-Wáhid, sons of Jejášh; and during the rule of the last two kings the supreme power was virtually vested in the hands of Wezeers, whose names may be found in *Ibn-ed-Deyba* (*ap.* Johannsen).

A few years before the death of the last king of the Benee Şuleyh, the *Hamdánées* † became supreme in cen-

	A.H.
II. El-Mukarram Aḥmad ibn 'Alee	473
III. Sabá Abou-Ḥumeyr ibn Aḥmad ibn El-Muḍḥaffar	
ibn 'Alee	484
	to 495

Şan'á was always the capital of the Benee Şuleyh, although they seized Zebeed from the Benee Nejáh, who had imitated the Ziyádees in making it their capital. The Benee Şuleyh held Zebeed from 452—473, during which period Asad ibn Shiḥáb, a brother-in-law of 'Alee, governed it and the Tihámeh, and contributed a million *deenára* a year from his province to the general revenue of the Yemen which 'Alee received at Şan'á; again they held it from 475—9, and again from *circ.* 481 for a short time. After 482, though Sabá made several efforts to retake it, Zebeed remained continually with the Benee Nejáh.

* Abu-l-Fidá places 'Alee's occupation of Zebeed at 454, thus giving two years' reign to the sons of Nejáh.

† The following is the list of the *Hamdánée* Sultáns of Şan'á, according to *Ibn-ed-Deyba* (*MS. Brit. Mus.*) :—

	A.H.
I. Hátim ibn El-Ghasheem El-Hamdánée	492
II. 'Abd-Allah ibn Hátim	502
III. Maan ibn Hátim	504

tral Yemen, and took Ṣan'á, where they and their successors ruled till the Ayyoobee conquest in 569. Nearly at the same time the dynasty of the *Benee Zurey** began at 'Aden. Thus we find three great houses governing different parts of the Yemen at this time; the Benee Nejáh at Zebeed in the southern part of the Tihámeh, or lowland running along the coast of the Red Sea; the Benee Zurey' at 'Aden, in the extreme south, on the Indian Ocean; and the Hamdánees at Ṣan'á in the centre of the Yemen. Besides these we hear of various independent Ameers governing different towns or districts,—as El-Mufaḍḍal Abu-l-Barakát ibn El-Weleed at Ta'izz, in the south, near Mokha, and his son El-Manṣoor, who succeeded him and reigned till 547, when he resigned all his territory, save the town of Ta'izz itself, to his neighbours the Benee Zurey';—and as the Imám El-Mutawekkíl Aḥmad ibn Sulaymán who governed Ṣaḍdeh and Nejrán in the north from 533 to 563 (died 566).

The Ayyoobee conquest in 569 is the great crisis in the mediæval history of Arabia. The kinsmen of Saladin swept over the Yemen and overturned its dynasties with the same uncompromising thoroughness as they displayed in the other provinces they invaded. The houses of the Hamdánees of Ṣan'á and the Benee Zurey' of 'Aden were put to an end by the Kurdish conqueror, Toorán-sháh, and

IV. Hishám ibn El-Kubbeyt	A.H.
V. El-Ḥamás ibn El-Kubbeyt	510?
VI. Hátim ibn El-Ḥamás	
VII. Hátim ibn Aḥmad ibn 'Imrán ibn El-Faḍl	545
VIII. 'Alee El-Waḥeed ibn Hátim ibn Aḥmad	556
	to 569

* The dates of the Benee Zurey' are not as a rule recorded; the order of their kings is given as:—I. Zurey' ibn El-'Abbás ibn El-Mukarram, and Mes'ood ibn El-Mukarram, joint kings. II. Abou-Sa'ood ibn Zurey', and Abou-Ghárát ibn Mes'ood, joint kings. III. Moḥammad ibn Abou-Ghárát. IV. His brother 'Alee. V. Sabá ibn 'Abou-Sa'ood. VI. El-Aghurr ibn Sabá. VII. El-Mo'aḍḥḥam Moḥammad ibn Sabá. VIII. El-Mukarram 'Imrán ibn El-Mo'aḍḥḥam. The beginning of the dynasty is placed

the *Benee-l-Mahdee*,* who had succeeded the *Benee Nejáh* at Zebeed in 554, met with the like fate; and for more than fifty years the Yemen remained in the hands of the great family which held Egypt and Syria and Mesopotamia. The *Ayyoobees* † placed their own governors in the different towns, and though on the death of Toorán-sháh in 576 all these governors declared themselves independant, and some (as Khattáb ibn El-Kámil, who succeeded his brother Mubárak as governor of Zebeed) went so far as to issue coins in their own names, their rebellion was very short-lived, and the Ayyoobee authority was never in any real danger.

On the death of the last of the Ayyoobees, the Yemen

at 508 by Prof. Wright (*Cat. Cod. Arab. Mus. Brit.* p. 673), but if this is correct they must soon have lost their possessions, for Abu-l-Fidá states that a certain legate from Egypt, 'Alee, governed 'Aden from 513 to 520. The middle dates are obscure. The death of the last king is generally placed at 560, and a certain Yásir ibn Bilál is recorded to have been found ruling 'Aden by the Ayyoobees in 569: but Ibn-Hátim (MS. Brit. Mus.) states that in 569 'Imrín was still alive at 'Aden, and describes Yásir as Sheykh.

* Three princes of the house of the *Benee-l-Mahdee* reigned at Zebeed:—

	A.H.
I. 'Alee ibn El-Mahdee (for two months)	554
II. El-Mahdee ibn 'Alee	554
III. 'Abd-en-Nabee ibn 'Alee	558 to 569

The last king was ousted from his throne for a while by his brother 'Abd-Allah.

† The branch of the *Benee Ayyoob* that ruled in the Yemen numbered six princes:—

	A.H.
I. El-Mo'adhham Toorán-sháh ibn Ayyoob	569
II. Seyf-el-Islám Tughtekeen ibn Ayyoob	577
III. Mo'izz-ed-deen Ismá'eel ibn Tughtekeen	593
IV. En-Násir Ayyoob ibn Tughtekeen	598
V. El-Mudhaffar Suleymán ibn Takee'-ed-deen 'Omar ibn Sháhánsháh ibn Ayyoob	611
VI. El-Mes'ood Shálá'-ed-deen Yoozaf ibn El-Kámil Mohammad ibn Abce-Bekr ibn Ayyoob	612 to 625

The dates here given are from Abu-l-Fidá, whose kinship makes him the leading authority on Ayyoobee history; but the special historian of the *Benee Rasool*, El-Khazrajee (MS. India Office), agrees with him, except that he places the accession of Seyf-el-Islám at 579 instead of 577, and that he gives the alternative dates of 610 or 611, and 625 or 626, for the accession of El-Mudhaffar and the death of El-Mes'ood, respectively.

was subdued by the *Benec Rasool*.* For the history of this dynasty, which included fifteen sovereigns, and reigned over every part of the province, from Hadramaut to Mekkeh, for two centuries and a quarter, we have fortunately not only the general Yemenee chronicle of Ibn-ed-Deyba', who becomes much more detailed at this period, but also for more than half the time the special history written by El-Khazrajee, who lived under the eighth prince of the Benec Rasool, and recorded the deeds of his master and his master's ancestors with much minuteness. The Rasool from whom the line took their name appears to have been an envoy of the 'Abbásee Khaleefeh. His son 'Alee Shems-ed-deen was appointed governor of Mekkeh by the Ayyoobee El-Mes'ood in 619, and 'Alee's son, El-Manşoor Noor-ed-deen 'Omar, seized the occasion of El-Mes'ood's death to make himself master of the Yemen and part of the Hijáz, and firmly established his dynasty in Arabia, where it remained in almost undisputed supremacy until the middle of the ninth century of the Flight, when civil war and rival claimants prepared the way for the succession of the *Benec-Táhir*,† who governed the Yemen until El-Hoseyn, general of the last Memlook Sultán Kánsooh El-Ghooree, reduced Arabia, and the 'Othmanlee Turks appropriated the country thus made ready for their rule in 923 (1517). Since that date the Yemen has been divided between the Turks and a line of Imáms which arose at Şan'á, until the final abolition of the latter in the present century.

* See the list of this dynasty on p. 122.

† The four kings of the Benec Táhir, according to Ibn-ed-Deyba', reigned in the following years :—

I. Edh-Dháfir Şaláh-ed-deen 'Ámir ibn Táhir (at Zebeed : died 870)	} joint kings.	850
II. El-Mujáhid Shems-ed-deen 'Alee ibn Táhir (at 'Aden : died 883)		
III. El-Manşoor Táj-ed-deen 'Abd-el-Wahháb ibn Dáwood ibn Táhir		883
IV. Edh-Dháfir Şaláh-ed-deen 'Ámir ibn El-Manşoor		894 to 923

Before speaking of the modern Imáms of Šan'á it is necessary to state that there have been Imáms in the Yemen from very early times; in fact it would be hazardous to affirm that there ever was a time, after the third century of the Hījah, when there was not an Imám holding some territorial command in that province. Unfortunately it is extremely difficult to establish the order, dates, and range of authority of these Arabian popes. That they were seldom content with merely spiritual rule is certain: but how far they succeeded in extending their temporal authority over the turbulent tribes, and the independent town-Sheykhs, and in maintaining it against the several dynasties that successively obtained the supreme control of the greater part of Arabia Felix, are questions that appear unlikely to be solved. The historians who are sparing of their facts about the principal lay-dynasties of the Yemen, are commonly still more grudging of information about the spiritual rulers of the province. Published historical works, the MSS. of the British Museum and of the India Office, have been ransacked in the hope of clearing up this obscure subject sufficiently to illustrate the coins of the Arabian Imáms described in the present volume of the Catalogue: but my success has been limited. The most valuable notes I could gather were from the MSS. of Ibn-ed-Deyba' and Ibn-Hátim in the British Museum (Add. 25,111 and 27,541, nos. MCCCCLXXIV. and MDLXXXIV. in Dr. Wright's *Catalogus Cod. Arab. in Mus. Brit.*), and El-Khazrajee's history of the Bence Rasool in the India Office Library (no. 1311, or 710 in Dr. Loth's *Catalogue of the Arabic Manuscripts in the Library of the India Office*); whilst of printed books, the Boulak text of Ibn-Khaldoon's great historical work (كتاب العبر), and Johannsen's annotated version of Ibn-ed-Deyba's history of Zebeed (Bonn, 1828), have proved more useful than any others. The results, however, of a study of these authorities are incomplete and unsatisfactory.

Hence it was found impossible to prefix a list of Imáms to the early Yemen coins described on pp. 126—8. This much is certain, that a race of Imáms, called the *Benée-r-Rasee*, ruled at Şaadeh from the end of the third century of the Flight till the middle of the fourth century. Ibn-Khaldoon and Ibn-ed-Deyba' agree in placing a certain El-Hádee Yahyá ibn El-Hoseyn ibn El-Kásim as the first of these Imáms of Şaadeh, but there is much uncertainty about both the number and the order of El-Hádee's successors. The general conclusion seems to be that El-Hádee reigned from 288 to 298, and was succeeded by his son El-Murtadá Moḥammad, who in turn bequeathed the throne to his brother En-Násir Aḥmad in 320; and that the sons of Aḥmad, whose names, number, order, and dates, are matters of dispute, held their father's Imámate until 344; when another, and more obscure, line of princes took possession of Şaadeh; only in turn to give place to the *Benée Suleymán*, one of whom, El-Mutawekkil Aḥmad, held the town along with Nejrán from 533 to 563, almost, in short, to the Ayyoobee conquest. During the supremacy of the family of Ayyoob in Arabia,—loyal if masterful servants of the Prince of the Faithful who kept court at Baghdád,—heretical Imáms were emphatically discountenanced in the Yemen. But on the release from the Ayyoobee yoke, and the accession of the Benée Rasool, Imáms immediately began to reappear; and the Benée-r-Rasee were revived in the person of Aḥmad ibn El-Hoseyn (646—656), who made the capital Şan'á his residence, and was no longer content to be called Imám of Şaadeh. In the history of the Benée Rasool we hear constantly of petty wars between the princes of that dynasty and the Imáms of Şan'á; but though El-Khazrajee mentions several Imáms after Aḥmad ibn El-Hoseyn, he generally leaves their dates unrecorded. A certain Imám En-Násir was ruling in Şan'á on the Rasoollee conquest of that city in 866, and his son Moḥammad was

allowed to succeed to the Imámata. Niebuhr in his *Description de l'Arabie* mentions this line of Imáms, who had retired before his time to Kawkebán, giving place to a new dynasty of Imáms of Şan'á, who survived to the Turkish conquest. Niebuhr mentions the names of five Imáms (Ummed-ed-deen, El-Mahdee, El-Mutahhar, Shems-ed-deen, and Shiereef-ed-deen) who ruled at Şan'á before the old dynasty was ejected by the modern line; and the names of seven Seyyids of Kawkebán, as the exiled house was then styled, ('Alee ibn Shereef-ed-deen, 'Abd-Er-Rabb, Naşr, 'Abd-el-Kádir, Hoseyn, Moḥammad, and Aḥmad, who was ruling in 1763;) and he gives a list of the new line of Imáms of Şan'á, down to his own time, which is reproduced on p. 129.

Such are the unsatisfactory results of a long and laborious investigation of the records of Oriental historians. We learn that in the fourth century of the Flight there was an early line of Imáms of Şaḥdeh, called the Benee-r-Rasee, but we are uncertain as to the majority of their dates, and as to the order and names of several of the sovereigns. After an interval, we find the Benee Suleymán holding the title of Imám in the sixth century of the Hijrah. In the time of the Benee Rasool, the old house of the Benee-r-Rasee was restored; and the Imámata of Şan'á continued down to the Turkish reconquest in the present century, with probably an interruption at the beginning of the tenth century, when Arabia first fell into 'Othmánlee hands. The Imámata of Şan'á, though it lasted so many centuries, changed hands about A.H. 1040, when a new line of Imáms occupied the city, and the old family adopted the title of 'Seyyids' and retired to Kawkebán.

Of these Arabian dynasties, the British Museum is fortunate enough to possess in all thirty-one coins; of which, however, twenty-four were issued by the modern Imáms of Şan'á, and are of small interest. The first seven coins

present much that is curious. The first is a deenár of 'Alee ibn Moḥammad, of the Benee Şuleyḥ, similar to the two published by me in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. ix. p. 138. It presents the peculiarity of the insertion of the obscure word *الكية* after *الدينار*. The second is a deenár struck at 'Aden by 'Imrán ibn Moḥammad, the last king of the Benee Zurey'; with the word *المظفرية* or *المكرمية* (probably the epithet of the 'Aden coinage) at the end of the obv. margin, and the peculiar reverse inscription already described in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* (*ubi supra* pp. 136, 137). Two coins of the Benee Rasool, of El-Muāyyad and El-Mujāhid, with somewhat remarkable marginal legends, complete the series of the lay-coins of the Yemen. The Imáms of Şaḥdeh are represented by El-Hádee the first Imám of the Benee-r-Rasee, and Er-Ráḍee, whom I take (at M. Tiesenhausen's suggestion) to be the second Imám, called by the historians El-Murtadá. All the three coins of these two Imáms have strange marginal inscriptions, which I have been unable as yet to decipher, but which doubtless contain the formulas of faith of the particular sect of the Zeydeeyeh to which these Imáms belonged. A dirhem of Aḥmad ibn El-Ḥoseyn, who restored the dynasty of the Benee-r-Rasee in 646, is also found in the collection, and from this specimen we learn that this Imám styled himself El-Mahdee and Ameer-el-Mumineen. The twenty-four coins of the modern Imáms of Şan'á are not remarkable, except for the doubtful mint Akşará, on no. 365, and the obscure word on the obverse of the concluding coin, no. 388. The whole thirty-one coins of the Yemen cannot, however, be denied a great importance as additions to a series which was little known before.

The authorities consulted for the dates of the Yemen dynasties have already been mentioned. For the African dynastic lists Ibn-Khaldoon's *Histoire des Berbers* has

been my principal authority; but for the later dates I have made use of M. Léon Godard's *Description et histoire du Maroc* (Paris 1860), and two native epitomes published at Tunis, the *Kitáb el-Moonis* (Tunis 1286) of Ibn 'Omar, and El-Bájee's *El-Khulúṣah En-Neḩceyeh*.

In conclusion, I have to express my acknowledgements to Drs. Rieu and Rost, for the assistance they kindly rendered me in making use of the MSS. of the British Museum and the India Office; and to Prof. Wright, Dr. Neubauer, MM. Tiesenhausen, Sauvaire, and Codera, and Mr. R. Lane Poole, for sundry notes and suggestions relating to the coins described in the present volume; and I must add that this volume, like those preceding it, owes much to the minute revision of the Editor.

STANLEY LANE POOLE.

Feb. 14, 1880.

TABLE
OF THE
METHOD OF TRANSLITERATION ADOPTED
IN THE CATALOGUE.

ا	a	ط	dh
ب	b	ع	'a
ت	t	غ	gh
ث	th	ف	f
ج	j	ق	k
ح	h	ك	k
خ	kh	ل	l
د	d	م	m
ذ	dh	ن	n
ر	r	ه	h
ز	z	و	w
س	s	ی	y
ش	sh	ـَ a, e	ا d
ص	s	ـِ i	ی ee
ض	ḍ	ـُ u,	و oo
ط	t	ـِ ay, ey	و an, o

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67048

EL-MURÁBITEEN.

(ALMORAVIDES.)

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Aboo-Bekr ibn 'Omar	448	1056
II. Yoosuf ibn Táshifeen	480*	1087
III. 'Alee ibn Yoosuf	500	1106
IV. Táshifeen ibn 'Alee	537	1143
V. Ibráheem ibn Táshifeen	541	1146
VI. Ishák ibn 'Alee	541	1147

Overcome and put to death by the Muwahhids (*Almohades*)
in the same year.

* This is the date of Aboo-Bekr's death : but Yoosuf had been Governor of El-Maghríb since 453 (1061).

I.—ABOO-BEKR.

G O L D.

1

Sijilmáseh, year 457.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير ابو بكر
بن عمر

Margin فمن يتبع غير الاسلام دينا فلن يقبل منه وهو في الآخرة
من الخاسرين

(Kur, III, 79.)

Rev. Area

الإمام
عبد
الله
امير المؤمنين

Margin بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار بسجله سنة سبع
وخمسين وأربع مائة

Pl. I. N° 95, Wt. 640

2

Sijilmáseh, year 478 بسجله سنة ثمان وسبعين وأربع مائة

Same as (1): الآخرة for (1)

Points امير المؤمنين

(Pierced.)

N° 96, Wt. 589

[IBRÁHEEM IBN-ABEE-BEKR.*]

GOLD.

8

Sijilmáseh, year 462 بسملة سنة ثنتين وستين واربعماية

Same as (1):

but third and fourth lines of obv. area,

الامير ابراهيم

بن ابي بكر

Pellet beneath المومنين and بكر

Pl. L N 72, Wl. 61.1

II.—YOOSUF IBN TÁSHIFEEN.

GOLD.

4

Aghmát, year 486 باغات سنة ست وثمانين واربعماية †

Same as (1):

but third and fourth lines of obv. area,

الامير يوسف بن

تاشفين

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, ٥

لا — بن تاسعين — الاخيرة من الحاسرين — امير Points

المومنين ضرب — باغات — اربعمائه

(Pierced.)

N 73, Wl. 61.0

* The historians, so far as I can discover, make no mention of this son of Abou-Bekr. He probably governed Sijilmáseh in his father's name at the same time that Yoosuf ibn Tashifeen was ruling El-Maghrib by the same authority.

† On this coin the medial 'eyn is written ع, with a point above, and this form is almost universal on the subsequent coins.

5

Same as (4) :

but pellet on either side of annulet above obv. area.

Points لا — ناسجين — الآخره — الخاسرس — امير الموميين

— ضرب — باغات — ست

(Twice pierced.)

N 795, WL 632

6

Aghmât, year 489 باغات سنة تسع وثمانين واربعمائة

Same as (4) :

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, quatrefoil.

Points لا — سن ناسجين — الآخره — الخاسرس — امير

الموميين — ضرب — باغات

Pl. I. N 110, WL 643

7

Aghmât, year 5[4]70 (sic) باغات سنة تسعين وخمسمائة

Same as (4) :

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, ك

Points امير الموميين — ضرب — باغات سنة تسعين وخمسمائة

(Pierced.)

N 105, WL 617

8

Medeenet Marrúkush, year 491 (sic) بمد [ينة] مراكش سنة احدا وتسعين

(sic) واربعمائة

Same as (4) :

Above obv. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, pellet.

(1 added to هذا).

Points امير الموميين

(Twice pierced.)

N 795, WL 667

Medeenet Kurrubah, year 492 بمدينة قرطبة سنة اثنتين وتسعين
(sic) واربعة

Same as (4) :

Above obv. and rev. area, annulet.

Beneath rev. area, ض.

Ornament over ع of عبد

تاسعين — في — امير — ضرب — سنة استس Points

Pl. I. N° 1-05, WL 63-4

III.—'ALEE IBN YOOSUF.

G O L D.

Aghmât, year 501 باغيات سنة احدى وخميس مائة

Same as (1) :

but third and fourth lines of obv. area,

امير المسلمين على
ابن يوسف

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., كم

علي ابن يوسف — سبع غر — في الاخيرة — الخاسرون Points

— امير المومنين — ضرب — باغيات — خميس مائته

N° 1-0, WL 61-3

11

Murseeeyh, year 501 (*sic*) بهرسية سنة احدى وخميس

Same as (10):

but بهر الله الرحمن الرحيم

Above obv., annulet between points; beneath (outside circle) ه;
points at each extremity of first line.

Beneath rev., ٨

Points نمر — ضرب — بهرسية سنة — امير المومنين

N 96, W. 81.5

12

Medeenet Fās, year 501 (?) بهمدينة فاس عام احدى (?)

(*sic*) وخميس

Same as (10):

but بهر الله الرحمن الرحيم

Lowest line of obv. area double-struck and illegible.

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., ك

Points ميم — الاسلام — من الخاضعين — امير المومنين —

نمر — الرحمن — ضرب — فاس

(Twice pierced.)

N 10, W. 59.2

13

Murseeeyh, year 505 بهرسية سنة خمس وخميس مانه

Same as (10):

but بهر الله الرحمن الرحيم

Above obv., annulet between pellets; points at either
extremity of first line.

Beneath rev., ٨ ٨

Points امير المومنين — نمر — ضرب — بهرسية سنة خمس

وخميس

N 95, W. 62.5

14

El-Mereeyeh, year 506 *بالهوية سنة ست وخميس مائة* (sic) *الدير*

Same as (10):

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم but

Nothing above obv.; beneath rev., \cup over semicircular ornament.

Ornament before *اله*

Points *علي — يوسف — ضرب هذا الدير* (sic) — *سنة ست وخميس*

(Pierced.)

N 10, Wt. 82.3

15

Medeenet El-Mereeyeh, year 508 *بمدينة البرية سنة ثمان*

وخمسمائة

Same as (10):

ابن instead of *بن*

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., \circ *ح* \circ

Points *امير المسلمين — وهو في — امير المومنين — ضرب —*

ثمان

N 10, Wt. 80.3

16

Ishbeeloeeyeh, year 510 *باشبيلية سنة عشر وخميس مائة*

Same as (10):

but first lines of obv. area, *لا اله الا الله*

ابن instead of *بن*

Above rev., pellet.

Beneath rev., *باشو* between pellets.

Point *يوسف*

N 10, Wt. 82.4


17

Aghmát, year 511 *باغيات سنة احدى عشر (sic) وخميس مائة*

Same as (10):

ابن instead of ابن

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., 

Points علي بن يوسف — غر — في الاخرة — الخاسر — امير

الهوميين — ضرب — باغيات — عشر وخميس مائة


PL I. A' 1'0, Wt. 637


18

Tilimsán, year 511 *بتلمسان عام احدى عشر وخميس مائة*

Same as (10):

Above obv. and rev., annulet.

Beneath rev.,  .

At end of rev. margin, ; and similar ornament nearly effaced

at end of obv. margin.

(هذ for هاذ)

(هذ فلن يقبل منه imperfectly written.)

No points but those recorded above.

A' 95, Wt. 617

19

Aghranáṭah, year 515 *باغرانطة عام خمس عشر وخمسمائة (sic)*

Same as (10):

ابن instead of ابن

Above obv., ما

Beneath rev., لك

Points الخاسر — امير الهوميين — هذ

A' 1'0, Wt. 617

20

Aghmát, year 515 باغيات سنة خمس عشرة وخمسة مائة

Same as (10):

ابن instead of بن

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev. ك

Points علي بن يوسف — غمر — نعل — في الاخيرة — الخاسرين —
— امير المومنين — ضرب — باغيات — خمس عشرة وخمسة مائة
(Pierced.)

N 1-08, Wt. 63.1

21

Aghranáṭah, year 516 باغراناطة سنة ست عشرة وخمسمائة

Same as (10):

ابن instead of بن

Above obv., ما

Beneath rev., لك

Points الحاسرين — المومنين

N 1-0, Wt. 60.8

22

Ishbeeleeeyeh, year 517 (sic) باشبيلية سنة سبع عشرة وخميس ما

Same as (16):

but nothing above rev., beneath, لك

Point يوسف

N 93, Wt. 54.2

23

Ishbeeleeeyeh, year 518 باشبيلية سنة ثمان عشرة وخميس مائة

Same as (22):

(Obv. margin ends الخاسر)

Point يوسف

N 1-0, Wt. 60.0

24

Ishbeeleeeyeh, year 519 *باشبيلية سنة تسع عشرة وخميس مائة*

Same as (16):

but no pellets on rev.

Point *نوبف*

N 10, Wt. 80.3

25

Same as (24):

but *هذا الدينار* for the first and last time in this series.Point *نوبف*

N 10, Wt. 81.3

26

El-Merceeyeh, year 519 *بالمرية عام تسعة عشر وخمسمائة*

Same as (10).

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., *مر*Points *الإيلام — الموميين*

N 25, Wt. 81.2

27

Ishbeeleeeyeh, year 520 *باشبيلية سنة عشرين وخميس مائة*

Same as (16).

Point *نوبف*

N 25, Wt. 81.3

28

El-Merceeyeh, year 520 *بالمرية عام عشرين وخمسمائة*

Same as (10):

but *بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم*

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., *مر*Points *نوبف — الموميين*

N 10, Wt. 80.3

29

Ishbeeleeeyeh, year 521 **باشبيلية سنة احدى وعشرين وخمسة**

Same as (16) :

but no pellet above rev.

Point **يوسف**

Pl. L. N° 1'0, Wl. 637

30

Ishbeeleeeyeh, year 522 **باشبيلية عام اثنين وعشرين وخمسة**

Same as (10) :

but **يوسف بن** omitted ; in place thereof,

ولى عهده الامير

سير

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., **o** **باشر د**

Points **سير**

N° 1'0, Wl. 632

31

El-Mereeyeh, year 522 **بالمرية عام اثنين وعشرين وخمسة**

Same as (10) :

Above obv., annulet.

Beneath rev., **ر**, beneath which, outside circle, **4**

(Too many strokes to **الخاسرين**.)

Points **يوسف — الحاسرين — الهمسين**

N° 1'0, Wl. 633

32

Aghranáṭah, year 522 **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَمْرٌ بِضَرْبِ هَذَا الدِّينَارِ فِي أَغْرَانَاةَ**
عَامِ اثْنَيْنِ وَعَشْرِينَ وَخَمْسِ مِائَةٍ

Same as (10):

but **ابن** for **بن**

Above obv., annulet between pellets:
 beneath, dotted curve.

Beneath rev., **لحم**

In space between area and margin,

Above, **وزن**

Beneath, **قدِير**

Points **يوسف — الحاسرين — أمير المؤمنين — وزن — قدِير — ضرب**
— أَغْرَانَاةَ — اثْنَيْنِ وَعَشْرِينَ وَخَمْسِ

PL. I. N° 10, WL. 61'8

33

Aghranáṭah, year 523 **بِسْمِ اللَّهِ أَمْرٌ بِضَرْبِ هَذَا الدِّينَارِ فِي أَغْرَانَاةَ**
عَامِ ثَلَاثَةِ وَعَشْرِينَ وَخَمْسِ مِائَةٍ

Obv. Area

. o .

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ مُحَمَّدٌ

رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ

عَلَيْهِ أَمِيرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ

عَلَى بْنِ يَوْسُفَ

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area

الْإِمَامُ

عَبْدُ اللَّهِ

أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ

الْأَمِيرِ سِيرَ

لحم

Points **المسلمين — يوسف — فمن — الحاسرين — الإمبرير —**
أمر بضرب — عشرين وخمسمائة

N° 10, WL. 61'2

34

El-Mereeyeh, year 523 **بالمرية سنة ثلاث وعشرين وخمسة**

Same as (10):

but Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 امير المسلمين على بن يو
 سف ولي عهده
 الامير سير

Beneath rev., م; beneath which, outside circle, ه

(Too many strokes to **الخاسرين**)Points **الامير سير — الخاسرين (sic) — المومنين — ثلاث**(Pierced so as to efface ه of **عشرين**)

N 1'0, Wt. 59'2

35

El-Mereeyeh, year 524 **بالمرية سنة اربع وعشرين وخمسة**

Same as (34).

(xasir as on 34).

Points **الامير سير — الخاسرين — امير المومنين — ضرب**

— اربع

N 1'0, Wt. 59'8

36

Ishbeeleeeyeh, year 525 **باشبيلية سنة خمس وعشرين وخمسة**

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 امير المسلمين على بن
 يوسف ولي عهده
 الامير سير

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): **باشر د**

No points.

N 1'0, Wt. 60'8

37

El-Mereeyeh, year 530 بالهريه عام ثلاثين وخمسة

Obv. as on (36), without the pellets beneath.

Rev. as on (34): but a point between م and ه (ت^م)

Points لامير سير — المومين — هذ — ثلاث وخمسة

N 10, Wl. 303

38

Nool-Lamṭah, year 531 بنول لمطة سنة احدا (sic) وثلاثين

(sic) وخمس

Obv. as on (36), without pellets beneath; margin ends الخا

Rev. as on (10): beneath, ك between two fleurs-de-lys spring-
ing from border.

Points الامير سير — امير المومين — ضرب

Pl. I. N 10, Wl. 309

39

Aghmát, year 533 باغمات سنة ثلث وثلاثين وخمس مة

Obv. Area

o

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

امير المسلمين على بن

يوسف والامير

تاشفين

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath ك

Points تاشفين — بمن يسع غير — ديا — في الاخره من الخاسر

— امير المومين — بر — ضرب — الدينار باغمات سنة — ثلاثين

وخمس ميه

(Twice pierced.)

N 10, Wl. 357

40

El-Merseezeh, year 533 *وثلثين وخمسة* (sic) عام ثلث

Obv. Area

o

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 امير المسلمين على بن
 يوسف ولي عهده
 الامير تاشفين

.

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath م (without ا).

Points *الامير تاشفين* — *الامير* — *المومنين* — *ثلث*

N° 10, Wt. 62.3

41

Nool-Lamtah, year [5]33 *وثلثين و* (sic) *بنول لمطة سنة ثلاثة* (?)Obv. as on (40): but *الامير* omitted before *تاشفين* (without .).

Rev. Area as on (10): beneath م

Points *تاشفين* — *امير المومنين* — *سبعين*

N° 11, Wt. 66.3

42

Medeenet Fās, year 534 *وثلثين* (sic) *بمدينة فاس عام اربع**وخمسة* (sic)

Obv. Area

o o

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 امير المسلمين على
 ولي عهده الامير
 تاشفين

o م o

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area as on (10): above, annulet; beneath, o م o

Points *الانلام* — *في* — *الحائرين* — *امير المومنين* — *ضرب* — *هد**بمدينة فاس* — *خمسة*

(Pierced.)

N° 105, Wt. 62.5

43

Medeenet Tilimsán, year 535 بمدينة تلمسان عام خمسة وثلاثين

وخمسة

Obv. Area as on (40): but • ⊙ • above and . ⊙ . beneath.

⊙ on either side of first line.

Margin as on (10), preceded by بسم الله

Rev. as on (10): beneath, ك

(Pierced)

N 1°0, Wl. 63·8

44

El-Mereeyeh, year 535 بالمرية عام خمسة وثلاثين وخمسة

Same as (34):

but تاشفين instead of سير on obv.; and on rev. no •

Points الامير ياسين — بسم

(Twice pierced.)

N 1°05, Wl. 63·4

45

Medeenet Fás, year 536 بمدينة فاس عام ستة وثلاثين

وخمسة مائة

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 امير المسلمين على بن
 يوسف ولي عهده
 الامير تاشفين

Margin as on (10), but beginning امنت بالله ومن يبتغ

Rev. Area

الامام
 عبد الله
 العباسي
 امير المؤمنين

• ك •

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم عودك يا الله ضرب

Points امنت بالله ومن — غير — يفعل — في — من — امير

المومنين — بسم — الرحمن عودك يا الله ضرب هـ الديار — فاس

— وثلاثين وخمسة

Pl. 1. N 1°05, Wl. 63·7

46

Marrákush, year 537 مائة وخمسة وثلاثين (sic) عام سبع

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله صلى الله
 عليه وسلم امير المسلمين
 على بن يوسف ولي عهده
 الامير تاشفين

Margin as on (10).

Rev. Area

الامام
 ع
 الله
 امير المؤمنين العبا
 كرى سى

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب

Points

باسم — المومنين — الرحمن — ضرب — بمراكش
 وخمس مائة

N 10, Wt. 83.7

SILVER.

Without Date.

A. FIRST SIZE.*

With Mint.

47

Ishbeeleeeyeh, no date.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
 صلوات الله
 عليه

Above, ornament between annulets.

In semi-circle round lower part of area, inverted, محمد عبد

الله ورسوله

* There are three sizes of silver coins found in the Murâbit series. The first is used only by 'Alee, and has a diameter of .6. The second is the commonest size, average diameter .45. The third is rarer, average diameter .3.

Rev.

بِالله

امير

المسلمين

على

Above, forming curve, يستعين

Beneath, forming corresponding curve, اشيلية

Points, صلوات — عليه — ستعتن

Pl. I. B 3, Wt. 130

48

Same mint.

Obv.

بِالله

لا اله الا

محمد رسول

بِالله

In semi-circle beneath, not inverted, صلوات الله عليه وعلى اله

Rev. as on (47).

No points.

B. 4, Wt. 125

B. SECOND SIZE.

*Without Mint.*1. *With name of 'Alee only.*

49

Obv.

o

لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Rev.

الولي

امير

المسلمين

على

Pl. I. B 45, Wt. 113

2. *With names of 'Alea and of the Ameer Seer.*

50

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير سير

Above and beneath, ornament.

Rev.

امير المسلمين
وناصر الدين
علي بن يوسف

Above and beneath, ornament.

Pl. I. B. 35, Wl. 149

51

Same as (50).

(Gilt) B. 3, Wl. 110

52

Obv. as on (50) : but star above, no ornament beneath.

Rev.

امير
المسلمين
وناصر الدين
علي بن يوسف

Points — علي بن يوسف

B. 3, Wl. 149

53

Obv.

الله .
لا اله الا
محمد رسول
الله

Rev.

علي
امير
المسلمين
والامير
سير

B. 3, Wl. 157

3. *With names of 'Alee and the Ameer Táshifeen.*

54

Obv.

إِلاَّ إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 الْإِمَامُ تَاشِفِي
 شَفِي

Rev.

أَمِيرُ
 الْمُسْلِمِينَ
 نَاصِرُ الدِّينِ
 عَلِيٌّ

Bl. 45, Wl. 148

55

Same as (54).

Bl. 45, Wl. 115

56

Obv.


o

إِلاَّ إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 الْإِمَامُ تَاشِفِي

Rev.

أَمِيرُ الْمُسْلِمِينَ
 وَنَاصِرُ الدِّينِ
 عَلِيٌّ بْنُ يُوسُفَ

Above, ornament.


Beneath, 

Bl. 45, Wl. 142

57

Same as (56).

Annulet beneath as well as above obv.

Ornaments varied on rev., and points  عَلِيٌّ بْنُ يُوسُفَ

Bl. 45, Wl. 143

58

Obv.

الله
لا اله الا
محمد رسول
الله الامير
تاشفين

Rev.

امير
المسلمين
وناصر الدين
على بن يوسف
يوسف Point

R. 45, W. 147

59

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير تاشفين

o * o

Rev.

الله ولي
امير المسلمين
على
o o

R. 45, W. 143

60

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الامير تاشفين

Rev.

امير
المسلمين
وناصر الدين
على بن يوسف

الامير باشعين — امير المسلمين — الدين

(This and the following five coins are written in flowing Naakhee: all the rest of the Murábiṭ coins are in more or less strict Koofee.)

Pl. I. B. 15, W. 151

61, 62

Same as (60).

Points varied.

B. 15, W. 137

B. 15, W. 147

C. THIRD SIZE.

Without Mint.

63

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله

Rev.

الامير على
ولى عهده تا
شعين

Pl. I. B. 3, W. 42

64, 65

Same as (63).

B. 3, W. 37

B. 3, W. 37

COPPER.

66

Gharnātah.

Obv. Area

س . .

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

ع ٧

Margin uncertain.

Rev. Area

س . .

امير المسلمين

علي بن يوسف

ع ٧

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بمدينة غرنطة

Point يوسف

Æ 9

67

Same:

but ornaments varied above and beneath obv. and rev., and star
in centre of each face.

Æ 16

IV.—TĀSHIFEEN IBN 'ALEE.

GOLD.

68

Medeenet Fās, year 539 بمدينة فاس عام تسعة وثلاثين وخميس

مائة

Obv. Area

o

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 امير المسلمين تاشفين
 ابن على ولي عهده
 الامير ابراهيم



Margin as on (1).

Rev. Area

الامام

عبد
 الله
 امير المؤمنين العبا
 سي
 o ك o

Points الامير ابراهيم — امير — صرت — فاس — حمس

N 105 W 1. 63-9

69

El-Mereeyeh, year 539 بالمرية سنة تسع وثلاثين وخمسمائة

Obv. Area

o

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله امير
 المسلمين وناصر الدين
 تاشفين بن على ولي عهد
 الامير ابراهيم

ع

Margin as on (1) preceded by الله ب

Rev. Area as on (68): but beneath م instead of ك, and no annulets.

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب

Points الأمير ابراهيم — أمير المؤمنين — ضرب

(Pierced.)

N 106, WL 631

70

Ishbeeceyeh, year 540 مائة وخميس عام اربعين

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله صلى الله

عليه وسلم تسليمًا امير

المؤمنين تاشفين بن على

ولى عهده الامير

ابراهيم

Margin as on (1).

Rev. Area

الامام

عبد

الله

امير المؤمنين

العباسي

ك

Beneath, ornament.

Margin begins بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب

N points.

PL. I. N 106, WL 637

SILVER.
SECOND SIZE.
(*Koofee Character.*)
Without Mint or Date.

71

Obv.

o

إلا اله إلا اله
محمد رسول الله
الأمير ابراهيم

Rev.

ع. ش. م.

امير المسلمين
وناصر الدين
تاشفين بن علي

Points الأمير ابراهيم — تاشفين بن علي

Pl. I. R. 45, W. 14.9

72

Same as (71):

but no points beneath على

R. 45, W. 15.0

(*Naskhee Character.*)

73

Obv.

لا اله إلا اله
محمد رسول الله

Rev.

امير
المسلمين
ناصر الدين
تاشفين
بن علي

Points رسول الله — المسلمين — ناصر الدين

Pl. I. R. 45, W. 14.3

74

Same as (73).

Points varied.

AB 145, Wt. 14.4

THIRD SIZE.

(Koofee Character.)

75

Obv. as on (73).

Rev.

امو[و]المسلمين

تا[ش]فبين

[بن] على

Points المسلمين

AB 13, Wt. 3.3

76

Obv.

الامير

Rev.

o u o
ش ف بين
o

Points الامير

PL. I. AB 25, Wt. 1.3

77

Same as (76) :

u

Points الامير — ش ف بين

AB 3, Wt. 1.3

VI.—ISHĀK IBN 'ALEE.

SILVER.

SECOND SIZE.

*(Koofee Character.)**Without Mint or date.*

78

Obv.

إِلاَّ إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

Beneath, ornament.

Rev.

الْمُحَمَّدِيُّ

أَمِيرُ

نَاصِرُ الدِّينِ

إِسْحَاقُ بْنُ عَلِيٍّ

No points.

Pl. I. R. 43, Wt. 14.3

79

Same as (78).

R. 45, Wt. 13.9

*(Naskhee Character.)**With Mint.*

80

Kurtulali.

Obv.

إِلاَّ إِلَهَ إِلَّا هُوَ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ

قُرْطُبَة

Rev.

o

أَمِيرُ

الْمُحَمَّدِيُّ

نَاصِرُ الدِّينِ إِسْحَاقُ

ابْنُ عَلِيٍّ

الْمُحَمَّدِيُّ — إِسْحَاقُ

R. 45, Wt. 14.6

YAHYÁ IBN GHÁNEEYEH.*

G O L D.

81

Medeenet Qurṭubah, year 542 (*sic*) بمدينة قرطبة سنة اثنين
واربعين وخمس مائة

Obv. Area

. الله .

لا اله الا
محمد رسول الله
الامر برحم امرأ المسلمين
بنى تاشفين

Margin as on (1).

Rev. Area

الإمام
عبد
الله العباسي
امير المؤمنين
لك

Above, outside circle, .

بابعين — المؤمنين Points

PL. I. N° 106, Wl. 63:1

* Concerning Yahyá ibn Gháneeyeh, a chief of the race of Ibn-Tāshifeen, who proclaimed himself king at Cordova in 541 and retained his kingdom till the invasion of Spain by the Muwahhids in 542, see EL-MAKKARI, tr. Gayangos, il. 310.

UNCERTAIN.

GOLD.

82

No mint, year 546 هـ الدينار عام ستة وأربعين

وخميس مائة

Obv. Area

الله الا

محمد رسول الله

صلى الله عليه

وعلى اله

Margin as on (1) : preceded by الله

Rev. Area as on (1) : above and beneath, ornament, pellets on
either side of الإمام

Margin begins الله الرحمن الرحيم ضرب

بسم الله ومن يتبع غير — دينا — يعمل — في الآخرة points

— أمير المؤمنين — بسم — ضرب — الدينار — ستة وأربعين

N° 105, Wt. 62.4

SILVER.

THIRD SIZE.

83

Without Mint or Date.

Obv.

محمد

رسول الله

Rev.

✽

Point ✽

N° 35, Wt. 6.1

EL-MUWAHHIDEEN.

(ALMOHADES.)

		A. H.	A. D.
I.	'Abd-El-Mu-min	524	1130
II.	Aboo-Yaakoob Yoosuf	558	1163
III.	Aboo-Yoosuf Yaakoob El-Mansoor	580	1184
IV.	Mohammad En-Nasir	595	1190
V.	Aboo-Yaakoob Yoosuf El-Mustansir	611	1214
VI.	'Abd-El-Wahid El-Makbloop	620	1224
VII.	Aboo-Mohammad 'Abd-Allah El-'Adil	621	1224
VIII.	Yahya	624	1227
IX.	Abu-I-'Olá Idrees El-Ma-moon	626	1229
X.	'Abd-El-Wahid Er-Rasheed	630	1232
XI.	Abu-I-Hasan 'Alee Es-Sa'eed El-Moqtadid	640	1242
XII.	Aboo-Hafsa 'Omar El-Murtada	646	1248
XIII.	Abu-I-'Olá Aboo-Debboos El-Wathik	665	1266
	Conquered by the Benec-Mereen	667	1269

I. — 'ABD-EL-MU-MIN.

GOLD.

84

Sebteh, no date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Beneath, in space between second and third squares, very
small, سبته

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على محمد | وواله
الطيبين | الطاهرين

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدي امام
الامة القاسم
بامير الله

Beneath, in space between squares (as obv.), سبته

Margin (as obv.) ابو محمد عبد | المومن ابن علي | و
امير المومنين | الحمد لله رب العالمين

Tail of م of م brought through square.

Points لا اله — الله محمد رسول — بسم الله — والله الطيبين
الطاهرين — سبته — المهدي امام الامة — بامير — ابو محمد
عبد — امير المومنين

Pl. II. A* 8, W. 35-2

85

Sebteh, no year.

Same as (84):

but سبته only on rev.

Points: obv. as on (84): but رسول and طيبين; and annulet
over اله ornamented.

Rev. المهدي امام الامة القاسم بامير الله. — ابو محمد عبد
المومن ابن علي امير المومنين — لله — العالمين

Pl. II. A* 8, W. 33-4

86

No mint or date.

Same as (84) :

but without سبئة ;

العالمين instead of ابن علي, and العالمين instead of بن علي

No annulets beneath rev. area.

Points — الله — محمد — علي — الله الطاهر الطاهر

المهدي امام الامة الفارسي نامر — ابو محمد — بن علي امير

المومنين — العالمين

N° 8, Wt. 35.5

87

No mint or date.

Same as (86) :

but o v o between squares beneath obv. and rev. areas.

Points: obv. as on (86), but الطاهر الطاهر

rev. المهدي امام — نامر — بن — المومنين — العالمين

N° 8, Wt. 33.3

88

Quarter-deenár.

No mint or date.

Obv. Area as on (84).

o بسم الله | . الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على محمد

خاتم النبيين .

Rev. Area

المهدي

خليفة الله

• • o • •

Margin as on (84) (بن علي and العالمين)

Ornament over المهدي

Points الله — بسم — علي — خاتم النسس — المهدي خاتمه

الله — علي

Pl. II. N° 6, Wt. 18.0

(For a silver coin (88a) of 'Abd-El-Mu-min see p. 45.)

II.—ABOO-YAAKOUB YOOSUF I.

GOLD.

Without mint or date.

89

Obv. Area, within double square,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 الْمُهَدِّي أَمَامُ الْأَمَّةِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

والهكم | هـ اله واحد هـ | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.) القاهر بامر الله

الخليفة ابو محمد

عبد المومن بن علي

امير المومنين

Margin (as obv.) الامير الاجل | ابو يعقوب | يوسف بن

| امير المومنين

Points نمر — محمد — الله المهدي — الامة — الرحمن الرحيم

— القاهر بامر الله الخليفة ابو محمد عبد المومن بن علي امير

المومنين — الامير الاجل ابو يعقوب يوسف بن امير المومنين

Pl. II. N° 88, Wt. 35.9

90

Same as (89):

but rev. margin امير المومنين | ابو يعقوب | يوسف بن | امير

المومنين

Two annulets beneath rev., at right side.

Points محمد — المهدي — القاهر بامر — عبد المومن بن

N° 89, Wt. 35.7

91

Same as (90) :

but no annulets beneath rev.

Points الإله محمد — الإله المهدي — الفاهر — عبد المومن
 بن علي أمير المومنين — امير — يعقوب يوسف

N° 88, Wl. 35'8

92

Same as (90) :

but no annulets beneath rev.

Points نصر — الإله — محمد — المهدي — الإله — الرحمن
 الرحيم — الفاهر — الإله — محمد — عبد المومن بن علي أمير
 المومنين — امير المومنين — يعقوب يوسف

Pl. II. N° 88, Wl. 35'8

93

Same as (90) :

but no annulets beneath rev.; instead, point at left hand side.

Points نصر — الإله — الإله — المهدي — الفاهر — الإله — الحليقة —
 محمد — علي أمير المومنين — امير — يعقوب يوسف بن

N° 88, Wl. 35'7

94

Same as (90) :

but beneath rev. • o •

Points نصر — الرحمن — الإله — الرحمن — الفاهر
 بأمر — الحليقة — محمد — عبد المومن بن علي أمير المومنين
 — يعقوب يوسف — المومنين

N° 88, Wl. 35'8

95

Same as (90):

but no annulets beneath rev.

نمر — محمد — الله — المهدي — الامه — الرحمن — Points
 الرحيم — الفارنامر الله الخليفة — محمد عبد المومن بن علي
 امير المومنين — المومنين ابو يعقوب يوسف بن — المومنين

N° 85, Wt. 35.8

96

Same as (90):

but annulet beneath obv. at left side; beneath rev. • •

Points as on (95): but none to الرحيم الرحيم in obv.
 margin; and يعقوب in rev. margin.

(Pierced.)

N° 85, Wt. 34.2

97

Same as (90):

but obv. margin | بن الخلفا | ابو يعقوب | امير المومنين |
 الراشدين

No annulets beneath rev.

Points امنر — الخلفا الراشدين — الفارنامر — ابو — عند
 المومن بن علي امنر المومنين — امنر — يوسف

N° 85, Wt. 35.8

98

Same as (97):

Points نمر — المهدي — امنر — الخلفا الراشدين — الفارنامر
 الله — عند المومن — امير المومنين

Pl. II. N° 85, Wt. 36.0

III.—ABOO-YOOSUF YAAKOOB EL-MANŞOOR.

GOLD.

99

Fās, no year.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
والحمد لله وحده
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
المهدي امام الامة
فاس

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

والهكراله واحد | لا اله الا هو الرحمن الرحيم | وما بكر من
نعمة فمن الله | وما توفيقى الا بالله

Rev. Area (as obv.) القاهر بامر الله الخليفة

ابو محمد عبد المومن بن
على امير المومنين
امير المومنين ابو يعقوب
يوسف بن امير المومنين

Margin (as obv.) امير المومنين | ابو يوسف يعقوب | بن امير

المومنين | بن امير المومنين

Points اله واحد — هو — توفيقى — عبد — المومن — ابو يوسف

(Pierced.)

Without mint or date.

100

Same as (99).

Points الهنتر — وما — نوبقى — الفامر — الحليفة — عبد المومن —
 بن على امير المومنين — ابو يعقوب يوسف بن امر —
 ابو يوسف
 (Pierced.)

N 1'1, Wt. 70'8

101

Same as (99)

Points بنبر — الرحمن — وحده — الله محمد رسول الله —
 المهدي امام — جمن — نوبقى — عبد المومن بن على امير
 المومنين — ابو يعقوب يوسف — امر — ابو يوسف — امر —
 امر

N 1'1, Wt. 70'8

102

Same as (99) :

but بن transferred from end of second to beginning of third
 line of rev.

(Style of character more formal.)

Points على امر المومنين امر المومنين — امر المومنين —
 يعقوب بن امر المومنين بن امر المومنين

Pl. II. N 1'15, Wt. 68'6

103

Same as (102).

Points رسول — نعمة — الحليفة — المومن — المومنين امير —
 المومن ابو يعقوب — المومن — امر المومنين ابو يوسف
 يعقوب بن امر المومنين بن امر المومنين

Pl. 1'15, Wt. 71'2

IV.—MOHAMMAD EN-NÂSIR.

GOLD.

Without mint or date.

104

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 والحمد لله وحده
 لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 المهدي امام الامة

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

امير المؤمنين | ابو عبد الله محمد | ابن الخليفة
 | الراشدين (sic)

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدي امام الامة

القاسم بامر الله
 الخليفة الامار
 ابو محمد عبد المؤمن
 ابن علي امير المؤمنين

امير المؤمنين | ابو يعقوب | يوسف | ابن
 الخليفة

Star of five rays over الامة on rev. area.

Ornament across المؤمنين and across يوسف in rev. margin.

Annulet over بسم. No points.

105

Same as (104):

but on obv. margin (*sic*) ابن الخلفين instead of الخليفة ابن

No star or ornaments.

نمر — الرحيم — الا الله — رسول — امير المومنين —
 عبد — الخلفاء الراشدين — القائم — ابن علي — المومنين —
 امير المومنين ابو يعقوب يوسف ابن الخلفه

(Barbarous.)

N° 13, Wl. 71-6

IX.—IDREES EL-MA-MOON.

GOLD.

Without mint or date.

106

Obv. Area

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 صلى الله على محمد وآله
 والحمد لله وحده
 لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 المهدي امام الامة

الجاهد المامون | امير المومنين ابو العلي | ادريس بن
 المنصور امير المومنين | بن الخلفتين اميري المومنين

Rev. Area.

القائم بامر الله الخليفة
 ابو محمد عبد المومن بن علي
 امير المومنين ابو يعقوب
 يوسف بن امير المومنين
 امير المومنين ابو يوسف
 يعقوب بن الخلفتين

امير المومنين ابو عبد الله | محمد بن امير المومنين |
 امير المومنين ابو يعقوب | يوسف بن الخلفا الراشدين

نمر — الخلفين — ابو يوسف
 Points

Pl. II, N° 13, Wl. 66-9

X.—'ABD-EL-WÁHID ER-RASHEED.

G O L D.

107

Without mint or date.

Obv. Area as on (106) : but omitting third line ; five annulets beneath.

Margin امير المومنين الرشيد | ابو محمد عبد الواحد | بن امير المومنين المنصور
المومنين الهامون | ابي العلي بن امير المومنين المنصور

Rev. Area القاهر بامر الله الخليفة
ابو محمد عبد المومن بن علي
امير المومنين ابو يعقوب
امير المومنين ابو يوسف
ابن الخلفاء الراشدين

Margin الجاهد في سبيل الله | امير المومنين | الهامون ابو
العلي | بن الخلفاء الراشدين

Points بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم صلى — الا الله — الامم — امير
المومنين الرشيد — امير المومنين الهامون — الحلقة — امير
المومنين ابو يعقوب امير المومنين ابو يوسف ابن الخلفاء
الراشدين — الهامون

Pl. II. N° 118, Wl. 71-2

XII.—ABOO-HAFṢ 'OMAR EL-MURTAḌÁ.

G O L D.

108

Medalet Sebteh, no date.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
صلى الله على محمد واله
والحمد لله وحده
لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
مدنية

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

امير المومنين المومن | بالله المرتضى ابو حفص | ابن الامير
الظاهر ابي ابراهيم بن الخليفين

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدى امام الامة

القاسم بامر الله

الخليفة الامام

ابو محمد عبد المومن

ابن على امير المومنين

Margin (as obv.) امير المومنين | ابو يعقوب | يوسف | ابن
الخليفة

نمر — امير — المومن — المرتضى — ابن الامير الظاهر
ابرهيم — الخليفة — المهدى — القاسم — عبد المومن — امير
— امير — ابو يعقوب يوسف ابن الخليفة

Pl. II. N° 115, Wt. 71.2

109

Same as (108):

but مده مده

الا الله — المومن — المرتضى — امير — ابو
يعقوب يوسف ابن

N° 113, Wt. 71.3

110

Same as (108):

but مده مده shifted more to right hand side, and no annulet.

نمر — الله — امير — المومن — المرتضى — ابن
ابرهيم بن الخليفة — امير — يعقوب يوسف ابن الخليفة.

N° 113, Wt. 71.7

111

Same as (108):

but مده مده with no annulet.

نمر — الله محمد — امير المومنين المومن — ابن
— ابرهيم — المهدى — المومن — امير — ابو يعقوب يوسف
ابن الخليفة

N° 113, Wt. 71.7

Sebteh, no date.

112

Same as (108):

but beneath obv. area, س (without مدينة) and no annulet.

نمر — الله — الخليفة — المهدي — العاصم — عبد
 — أمير المؤمنين. ابو يعقوب يوسف. ابن الخليفة

N 1'1, WL 70'7

113

Same as (108):

but beneath obv. area, س between annulets:

والله omitted.

Obv. Margin أمير المؤمنين المرتضى لامر | الله ابو حفص بن
 الامير | الظاهر ابي ابراهيم | ابن الخليفة
 نمر — صلى الله — الله — حفص — المهدي —
 العاصم — امر — يعقوب يوسف

N 1'15, WL 71'0

Sijilmáseh, no date.

114

Same as (108):

but beneath obv. area, • سله ; no annulet.

النله — المومن — المرتضى — ابراهيم — المهدي —
 العاصم ناصر الله — امر — امير — ابو يعقوب يوسف

N 1'2, WL 70'8

Without mint or date.

115

Same as (108):

but instead of mint-name and annulet beneath obv., three
 annulets towards right side.

(بن instead of ابن, ابراهيم instead of ابراهيم)

نمر — والحمد — الله — امر — بالله — المرتضى
 — ابن — ابراهيم — الخليفة — الغايير ناصر الله الخليفة الامير
 — عبد المومن ابن علي امير المومن — امير المومن .
 ابو يعقوب يوسف ابن الخليفة .

N 1'2, WL 71'7

116

Same as (108)

but beneath obv. area, no mint, but two annulets,
 and obv. margin | الله ابو حفص بن | امير المومنين المرتضى لامر |
 الامير | الظاهر ابي ابراهيم | ابن الخليفين
 ثم — الله — الحليفتين — المهدي — الغابر — Points
 المومن — امير — امير المومنين — يعقوب يوسف . اس

N 115, Wt. 68.9

117

Same as (116) : no annulets ;

but obv. margin divided thus—
 امير المومنين المرتضى | لامر الله ابو حفص بن | الامير الظاهر
 ابي | ابراهيم ابن الخليفين
 ثم — الله — المهدي — الغابر — المومن — امير — يعقوب Points
 يوسف

N 112, Wt. 71.3

XIII.—ABU-L-'OLÁ EL-WÁTHIK.

GOLD.

Without mint or date.

118

Same as (108) :

but beneath obv. area, six annulets instead of annulet and
 mint-name ;

and obv. margin | بالله ابو العلي ابن | امير المومنين الواثق |
 سيد ابي عبد الله ابن | سيد ابي حفص بن الخليفة

Ornament over الله in fourth line of obv.

ثم — الرحيم — محمد رسول — امير — بالله ابو — Points
 عند — سند — الغابر — الخليفة الامام — امير المومنين .
 ابو يعقوب . — يوسف ابن الخليفة

N 112, Wt. 71.3

119

Same as (118):

but annulet instead of ornament over الله

Points نسر — الله — o امر المومنين — بالله ابو العلى

— o امر — o ابو يعقوب يوسف — o اس

(Barbarous.)

N 12, Wt. 71.5

120

Same as (119):

but beneath obv. area, . o . . o

and in obv. margin سيدنا in both cases instead of سيد

Points نسر — الله — o امر المومنين — الحليقة — المهدي —

العايز — الحليقة — عند المومن — امر المومنين — o امير

المومنين o ابو يعقوب يوسف o اس الحليقة

Pl. II, N 12, Wt. 70.7

SILVER OF 'ABD-EL-MU-MIN.

88a

Without mint or date.

Obv. within double square, الحمد لله

ر س ب ا

العالمين

In spaces outside square, °. °. °. °.

Rev. (as obv.)

ابو محمد عبد

المومن بن علي

امير المومنين

In spaces outside square . o .

Pl. II, B 7, Wt. 22.7

SILVER WITHOUT NAMES.

SQUARE SHAPE.

A. With mint-names.

BEJÁYEH.

121

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
 الامر كله لله
 لا قوة الا بالله
 ٢١٤ . ٠

Rev.

الله ربنا
 محمد رسولنا
 المهدي امامنا

Various points and ornaments.*

Pl. III. M. '65, † Wt. 23.5

TILIMSÁN.

122

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., تلمسان

O

(Double-struck).

M. '65, Wt. 23.5

123

Similar to (122).

Pl. III. M. '65, Wt. 23.5

124

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., تلمسان

O

M. '65, Wt. 23.5

TOONIS.

125†

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., تونس

Pl. III. M. '65, Wt. 11.5

* This applies to the whole series of square silver coins, which are plentifully sprinkled with ornaments and points, of which a sufficient representation is given on Pl. III.

† These square coins are measured by the longer side of the square if the square is not perfect.

‡ Nos. 125 and 126 are written in ornamented Koofer.

126

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., تو نس

BR '5, WL 21'3

DĀNIYEH.

127

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., دانیه

o

PL. III. BR '55, WL 23'3

128

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., دانیه

BR '55, WL 23'3

SEBTEH.

129

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., سبتة

o

PL. III. BR '75, WL 20'3

FĀS.

130

Same as (121)

but beneath obv., فاس

o

PL. III. BR '5, WL 23'3

131

Same:

but beneath rev., . o .

BR '5, WL 23'3

132, 133

Same, without annulet or point beneath obv.

BR '55, WL 23'3

BR '55, WL 23'1

MARRĀKUSH.

134

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., مراکش

o

PL. III. BR '55, WL 23'3

MURSIYEH.

135

Same as (121):

but beneath obv., مرسية . 0 .

Pl. III. R '8, Wt. 24.3

*B. Without mint-names.***a. Koofee Inscriptions.*

136

Similar to (121):

but no mint-name.

Pl. III. R '8, Wt. 23.0

137, 138, 139

Similar.

R '8, Wt. 23.7

R '8, Wt. 22.8

R '8, Wt. 23.7

140

Similar.

beneath obv., •

(Highly ornamented Koofee, in the Toonis style.)

Pl. III. R '8, Wt. 23.7

b. Naskhee Inscriptions.

141

Similar to (121):

but no mint-name;

beneath obv., • 0 • • 0 •

Pl. III. R '35, Wt. 23.7

142, 143

Similar:

beneath obv. and rev., • 0 • • 0 •

R '35, Wt. 23.7

R '35, Wt. 23.8

144, 145, 146

Similar to (142):

but larger, and no points or annulets beneath rev.

Pl. III. R '8, Wt. 22.2

Pl. III. R '75, Wt. 23.7

R '85, Wt. 23.9

* The following twenty-three coins differ from one another in points, ornaments, or style of inscription: examples of which are seen on Pl. III.

147

Similar:

beneath obv., . o . . o .

beneath rev., o . o

AR 6, Wt. 23.7

147 a

Similar:

beneath rev., nothing.

AR 6, Wt. 23.0

148

Similar:

beneath obv., . o . o .

AR 6, Wt. 23.6

149

Similar:

beneath obv., o . o o

beneath rev., . o . . o .

AR 55, Wt. 23.8

150

Similar:

beneath obv., . o . . .

beneath rev., . .

AR 7, Wt. 21.1

151

Similar:

beneath obv., . o o

beneath rev., o .

AR 55, Wt. 16.1

152

Similar:

beneath obv., . .

AR 55, Wt. 23.7

153

Similar:

beneath obv., -

AR 54, Wt. 23.9

154

Similar:

nothing beneath obv. or rev.

AR 55, Wt. 23.7

155

Similar:

beneath rev.,

AR 56, Wt. 22.1

156

Similar:

beneath obv., ornaments;

beneath rev., • • and ornament.

AR 56, Wt. 20.7

157

Similar.

AR 56, Wt. 22.2

157 a

Obv.

الامر كله
لله لا قوة
الا بالله

Rev.

الحمد لله
رَبِّ
العالمين

Pl. III. AR 56, Wt. 12.

BENEE HAFS.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Aboo-Zekeryá Yahyá I.	625	1228
II.	Aboo-'Abd-Alláh Moḥammad I. El-Mustanṣir ibn Abee-Zekeryá I.	647	1249
III.	Aboo-Zekeryá Yahyá II. El-Wáthik ibn El-Mustanṣir	675	1277
IV.	Aboo-Ishák Ibráheem I. ibn Abee-Zekeryá I.	678	1279
V.	Aboo-Hafṣ 'Omar I. ibn Abee-Zekeryá I.	683	1284
VI.	Aboo-'Abd-Alláh Moḥammad Aboo-Aseedeḥ El-Mustanṣir ibn El-Wáthik	604	1206
VII.	Aboo-Bekr Esh-Shedeed	709	1309
VIII.	Abu-l-Baká Khálid I. ibn Abee-Zekeryá	700	1300
IX.	Aboo-Yahyá Zekeryá ibn Aḥmad ibn Moḥammad El-Liḥyánee	711	1311
X.	Aboo-Ḍarbeh Moḥammad El-Mustanṣir ibn Zekeryá	717	1317
XI.	Aboo-Yahyá Aboo-Bekr El-Mutawekkil ibn Zekeryá	718	1318
XII.	Aboo-Hafṣ 'Omar II. ibn Abee-Yahyá [Mereenee occupation]	747 747	1346 1346
XIII.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad I. El-Faḥl ibn Abee-Yahyá	750	1340
XIV.	Aboo-Ishák Ibráheem II. El-Mustanṣir ibn Abee-Yahyá	751	1350
XV.	Abu-l-Baká Khálid II. ibn Ibráheem	770	1368
XVI.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad II. El-Mustanṣir ibn Moḥammad ibn Abee-Yahyá	772	1370
XVII.	Aboo-Fáris 'Azooz 'Abd-El-'Azeez ibn Aḥmad	796	1394
XVIII.	Moḥammad El-Muntaṣir ibn El-Manṣoor ibn Abee-Fáris	837	1433
XIX.	Aboo-'Amr 'Othmán ibn Moḥammad	839	1435
XX.	Aboo-Zekeryá Yahyá III. ibn El-Mes'ood ibn 'Othmán	803	1488
XXI.	Aboo-'Abd-Alláh Moḥammad II. ibn El-Ḥasan ibn El-Mes'ood	809	1493
XXII.	El-Ḥasan ibn Abee-'Abd-Alláh Moḥammad [Kheyr-ed-deen Barbarossa*]	932 935	1525 1528

* This is virtually the end of the dynasty of the Benee-Hafṣ and the beginning of the 'Othmánlee supremacy in Tunis. Charles V. endeavoured to restore the Benee-Hafṣ, but the two sovereigns thus reinstated, Aḥmad and Moḥammad, sons of El-Ḥasan, soon yielded to the Turkish power.

67048



BENEE HAFS.*

I.—ABOO-ZEKERYÁ YAḤYÁ I.

GOLD.

158

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على محمد | وعلى اله |
وسلم تسليمًا

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدى امام

الامة القائم
بامر الله

Margin (as obv.) الامير الاجل | ابو زكريا يحيى | بن ابي

محمد | بن ابي حفص

Ornament after اله على

Pl. III. N° 55, Wt. 36.3

* The coins of the Benee-Hafs and Mercenecs, and those following them of doubtful attribution, are covered with points in the same manner as those of the Muwahhida: but they have not been recorded, since enough has been described to give a comprehensive view of the system of pointing in use in North Africa in the middle age, and the plates render further illustration unnecessary.

159

Same :

but obv. margin بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على
محمد | ابو محمد عبد المومن | بن على امير المومنين

Between second and third lines of square, on obv., on either side, o
 beneath o o

at right and left sides o

on rev. same, but o o above.

(Twice pierced.)

A' 8, Wt. 35.7

II.—ABOO-'ABD-ALLAH MOHAMMAD.

G O L D.

159 a

No mint or date.

Obv. Area within double square, as on (158).

Margin امنت بالله | المهدي | خليفة | الله

Rev. Area زكريا بن
ابى محمد بن
ابى حفص

Margin* الامير الا | جل ابو عبد | الله محمد بن | الامير ابى

Pl. III. A' 103, Wt. 18.0

* The inscription of the rev. begins in the margin.

III.—ABOO-ZEKERYÁ YAḤYÁ II. EL-WÁTHIQ.

GOLD.

160

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

ابو زكريا

يحيى ابن الامرا

الراشدين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

o الواثق بالله | o المويد بفضل o | o الله امير | o المومنين

Rev. Area (as obv.) المهدي خليفة

الله الشكر لله

والحول والقوة بالله

Margin (as obv.) بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على

سيدنا | محمد لا اله الا الله | محمد رسول الله

PL. III. N° 11, WL 70°5

XIV.—ABOO-ISḤĀḲ IBRĀHEEM II. EL-MUSTANṢIR.

G O L D.

161

No mint or date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الشكر لله
والعول والقوة بالله
المهدي [خليفة الله]

Margin, in spaces between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا | محمد لا اله
الا الله | محمد رسول الله

Rev. Area (as obv.)

ابو اسحق ابراهيم
ابن امير المؤمنين
ابي يحيى ابو بكر

امير المؤمنين | المستنصر | بالله المنصور
| بفضل الله

Ornaments over *ابراهيم* and *الشكر* and *بفضل*

XVII.—ABOO-FĀRIS 'ABD-EL-'AZEEZ.

GOLD.

162

Toonis, no date.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الشكر لله
والحول والقوة بالله
المهدي خليفة الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا | محمد واله
وسلم | لا اله الا الله

Rev. Area (as obv.) ابو فارس عبد العزيز

ابن امير المؤمنين
ابو العباس احمد
تونس

... يد ... | المويد الجاهد | في سبيل ... الله (as obv.)
| امير المؤمنين

(Pierced.)

Pl. III. N° 1-0, Wt. 70·8

163

Toonis, no date.

Obv. Area (as 162) الشكر لله
المهدي
خليفة الله

Margin (as 162) والهمم | اله واحد | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as 162) ابو فارس
عبد العزيز
امير المؤمنين
تونس

Margin (as 162) [الم]ويد | بنصر الله | الجاهد في | سبيل الله (as 162)

Pl. III. N° 75, Wt. 35'9

164

No mint or date.

Obv. Area (as 162) [ا]لشكر لله
والحول والقوة بالله
.....

Margin (as 162) obliterated.

Rev. Area (as 162) ابو فارس
عبد العزيز
امير المؤمنين

Margin as (162) obliterated.

N° 55, Wt. 35'9

165

No mint or date.

Obv. Area (as 162) الشكر لله
والامر كله لله (؟)
والحمد لله (؟)

Margin (as 162) ... الله | حا ... | ... | ...

Rev. Area (as 162) ابو فارس
عبد
العزيز

Margin (as 162) ... امير المؤمنين ... | ... | ...

Pl. III. N° 45, Wt. 17'8

BENEE MEREEN.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	'Abd-El-Hak̄k	501	1195
II.	'Othmán ibn 'Abd-El-Hak̄k	614	1217
III.	Moḥammad ibn 'Abd-El-Hak̄k . . .	637	1239
IV.	Aboo-Yahyá Aboo-Bekr ibn 'Abd-El- Hak̄k	642	1244
V.	Aboo-Yoosuf Yaḥkoob ibn 'Abd-El-Hak̄k	656	1258
VI.	Aboo-Yaḥkoob Yoosuf ibn Yaḥkoob .	685	1286
VII.	Aboo-Thábit 'Ámir ibn Abce-'Ámir ibn Yoosuf	706	1306
VIII.	Abu-r-Rebee' Suleymán ibn Abce-'Amir	708	1308
IX.	Abu-s-Sa'eed 'Othmán ibn Yaḥkoob .	710	1310
X.	Abu-l-Ḥasan 'Alee ibn Abce-Sa'eed . .	731	1331
XI.	Aboo-Eynán ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan . . .	740	1348
XII.	Es-Sa'eed ibn Abce-Eynán	750	1358
XIII.	Aboo-Sálím Ibráheem ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan	760	1359
XIV.	Aboo-'Omar Táshifeen ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan	762	1361
XV.	'Abd-El-Ḥaleem ibn Abce-'Alee 'Omar ibn Abce-Sa'eed	763	1361
XVI.	Aboo-Ziyán Moḥammad ibn Abce-'Abd- Er-Raḥmán ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan. . . .	763	1361
XVII.	'Abd-El-'Azeez ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan . . .	768	1366
XVIII.	Moḥammad Es-Sa'eed ibn 'Abd-El-Azeez	774	1372
XIX.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad El-Mustanṣir (1st reign)	776	1374
	['Abd-Er-Raḥmán ibn Abce-Ifelloosin ibn Abce-'Alee 'Omar contempo- raneously in Marocco	776 to 784	1382
XX.	Moosá ibn 'Abce-Eynán	786	1384

		A.H.	A.H.
XXI.	El-Muntaşir ibn Abi-l-'Abbás Aḥmad	786	1384
XXII.	El-Wáthik Moḥammad ibn Abi-l-Faḍl ibn Abi-l-Ḥasan	788	1386
XXIII.	Abu-l-'Abbás Aḥmad (2nd reign) . .	789	1387
XXIV.	Aboo-Fáris ibn Aḥmad	796	1393
[XXV.	Fáris El-Mutawekkíl ?]	x	x
XXVI.	Aboo-Sa'eed	811	1408
XXVII.	Sa'eed and Yaḥkoob	819	1416
XXVIII.	'Abd-Alláh	827	1423
XXIX.	Esh-Shereef	875	1470
B. Wat'as.	{ Sa'eed Sheykh Wat'as	875	1470
	{ Moḥammad ibn Sa'eed	906	1500
	{ Aḥmad ibn Moḥammad	936	1530
	{ Moḥammad ibn Aḥmad	957	1550
	Conquered by Shereefs	957	1550

BENEE MEREEN.

XVII.—'ABD-EL-'AZEEZ.

G O L D.

166

Medeenet Marrákush, no date.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 صلى الله على محمد
 والحمد لله وحده
 لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله

Margin, in segments, between square and outer circle,

والهكم | اله واحد | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.)

المالك لله
 والحمد لله
 والعزة لله
 والمنة لله
 والشكر لله

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بمدينة | مراکش عن | امر مولانا

| عبد العزيز

167

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. as on (166), but محمد after **واله** ;
 in margin **الاله واحد** (*sic*).

Rev. Area (as 166),

ضرب بمدينة فاس
 عن امر عبد الله امير
 المسلمين عبد العزيز
 ابن الخلفا الراشدين
 ايده الله ونصره

Margin (as 166) هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل
 | شى عليه (Kur. vii. 9.)

Pl. IV. N° 125, Wt. 71.7

168

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Same as (167), but obv. margin normal ;
 and first line of rev. ضرب بمدينة تلمسان

N° 123, Wt. 67.8

169

Mint obscure.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا
 الله محمد
 رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.) عبد العزيز
 امير المؤمنين
 ايده الله
 بالله

Margin (as obv.) illegible.

Pl. IV. N° 58, Wt. 18.9

XVIII.—MOHAMMAD ES-SA'EED.

GOLD.

170

Medeenet Fás.

Same as (167):

substituting محمد العبد for عبد العزيز on rev. area.

N 123, Wt. 70.1

171

Same as (170):

but obv. marg. divided لا اله واحد |

and points and ornaments varied.

Pl. IV. N 123, Wt. 69.3

XIX.—ABU-L-'ABBÁS AḤMAD EL-MUSTANŠIR.

GOLD.

172

Medeenet Azemmór.

Obv. as on (168), adding محمد and اله after.

In obv. area, الحمد لله (sic)

Rev. Area, within double circle,

عن امر عبد الله

المتنصر بالله

احمد امير المسلمين

ابن الخلفا الراشدين

ايده الله ونصره

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب | بمدينة | ازمو | حرسها الله

Pl. IV. N 123, Wt. 70.3

173

Same as (172):

but rev. margin ∇ ضرب بمدينة | الزمور | حرسها | الله تعالى

N 125, WL 700

174

Same as (173):

∇
but الزمور instead of الزمور

Pl. IV. N 125, WL 723

175

Same as (173):

∇
but الزمور instead of الزمور

N 125, WL 701

176

Same as (173):

rev. area lowest line ايده الله ونصره ايده الله تعالى instead of

rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | ازموار | حرسها الله | تعالى وامنها ؟

N 125, WL 727

177

Same as (173):

but obv. margin thus divided لا اله الا هو

and on rev. الزمور without ornament.

N 125, WL 727

178

Same mint.

Obv. as on (166), adding محمد and

margin divided لا اله الا هو

Rev. Area

ضرب بمدينة ازموار
عن امر عبد الله
المستنصر بالله
احمد امير المسلمين
ابن الخلفا الراشدين

هو الاول والا | اخر والظاهر | والباطن وهو | بكل
شى عليهم

N 12, WL 728

179

Medeenet Fás.

Same as (178): omitting *واله* on obv.

and first line of rev., ضرب بمدينة فاس

PL. IV. N 12, WL 605

180

Same mint.

Obv. as on (166); adding *واله* after محمد

Rev. Area as on (178); but بمدينة فاس instead of بمدينة
ازموار, and ابن transferred to end of fourth line.

Margin divided thus: هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والباطن |
وهو بكل | شى عليهم

N 125, WL 723

181

Marrákush.

Obv. Area as on (166).

Margin as rev. margin of (167).

Rev. Area as on (178): but first line ضرب بهراكش

Margin as obv. margin of (166).

(Barbarous work.)

N 125, WL 717

XXIV (?) — ABOO-FĀRIS.

GOLD.

182

Medeenet Fās.

Obv. as on (166), adding **محمد** after **واله**

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ضرب بمدينة فاس
عن امر عبد الله
ابى فارس اسحق ؟
امير المسلمين
المتوكل على الله

Margin as on (167).

[Bank.]

Pl. IV. N° 13, Wt. 20.0

XXV (?) — FĀRIS EL-MUTAWEKKIL.

GOLD.

TYPE I.

183

Medeenet Fās.

Obv. as on (166), adding **محمد** after **واله**

Rev. Area, within double square,

ضرب بمدينة
فاس عن امر عبد
الله فارس امير
المومنين المتوكل
على رب العالمين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as
on (167)

N° 14, Wt. 20.1

h

184

Same as (183):

Varied.

Pl. IV. *N* 12, Wt. 727

185

Same as (183):

Varied.

N 125, Wt. 720

186

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Same as (183):

but Rev. Area,

ضرب بمدينة
 جليلة عن
 امر عبد الله فارس
 امير المؤمنين المتوكل
 على رب العالمين

N 12, Wt. 713

187

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Same as (183), omitting *واله*:

but Rev. Area

ضرب بمدينة
 تلمسان عن امر عبد
 الله فارس امير
 المؤمنين المتوكل
 على رب العالمين

N 12, Wt. 721

TYPE II.

188

Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area, within double square,

الواحد الله
 محمد رسول الله
 القرآن كلام الله
 نعم القادر الله
 ما لعمري بفرح الله (?)

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا محمد | والحمد
 اله واحد | لا اله الا هو الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.) ضرب بسجلما

سة عن امر عبد
 الله فارس امير
 المؤمنين المتوكل
 على رب العالمين

Margin (as obv.) as on (167).

N 125, W. 71 =

TYPE III.

189

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 والمتوكل على الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as

on (166).

Rev. Area (as obv.)

عبد الله المتوكل
على الله فارس
امير المؤمنين ايده الله

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بمدينة | فارس | حرسها | الله تعالى

N 1-15, Wt. 70.7

190

Same as (189) :

but obv. margin as on (188),

and rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | فارس | حرسها الله | تعالى وامنها

N 1-2, Wt. 70.6

191

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Same as (189) :

but rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | سجماسة | حرسها | الله تعالى

A 1-2, Wt. 70.3

192

Medeenet Marrákush.

Same as (189) :

but rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | مراکش | حرسها | الله تعالى

N 1-2, Wt. 71.2

193

Medeenet Bejáyeh.

Same as (189) :

but rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | بجاية | حرسها | الله تعالى

Pl. IV N 1-15, Wt. 72.6

BENEE ZIYÁN.

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Yagmorasen ibn Ziyán	633	1235
II.	'Othmán ibn Yaghmorasen	681	1282
III.	Aboo-Ziyán ibn 'Othmán	703	1303
IV.	Aboo-Ḥammoo Moosá I. ibn 'Othmán	707	1307
V.	Aboo-Táshifeen 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán I.	718	1318
VI.	{ Aboo-Sa'eed 'Othmán } { Aboo-Thábit Ez-Záim }	749	1348
VII.	Aboo-Ḥammoo Moosá II.	753	1352
VIII.	Aboo-Táshifeen 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán II.	788	1386
IX.	Aboo-Ziyán ibn Moosá	796	1393

BENEE ZIYÁN.

VII.—ABOO-HAMMOO MOOSÁ II?

GOLD.

194

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Obv. as on (166), adding محمد and والہ after

Rev. Area (as obv.) عن امر عبد الله

موسى

امير المسلمين

المتوكل على

رب العالمين

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بمدينة | تلمسان | حرسها الله | تعالى
وامنها

Pl. V. N° 13, W. 320

VIII.—ABOO-TÁSHIFEEN 'ABD-ER- RAḤMÁN II?

G O L D.

195

Medeenet Tilimsán.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَى مُحَمَّدٍ وَآلِهِ
وَالْحَمْدُ لِلَّهِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ
وَالشُّكْرُ لِلَّهِ عَلَى نِعْمَةٍ
وَالشُّكْرُ لِلَّهِ (؟) يَوْمَ الدِّينِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضَرْبُ بَيْدِيْنَةٍ | تَلْمِسان | اَهْقَاها الله تَعَالَى | الْمُسْلِمِيْنَ

Rev. Area (as obv.) لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُوْلُ اللَّهِ

وَلَا غَالِبَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

وَالْأَمْرُ كُلُّهُ لِلَّهِ

* وَلَا قُوَّةَ إِلَّا بِاللَّهِ

Margin (as obv.) أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِيْنَ | عَبْدُ الرَّحْمَنِ | ابْنُ الْخَلْفَاءِ

الرَّاشِدِيْنَ

Pl. V. N° 125, W. 710

* This last line is from Kur. xviii. 38.

UNASCRIBED MOORISH GOLD.

Without name of Prince.

196

Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 صلى الله على محمد واله
 لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 الامر كله لله
 سـجـلـمـاـسـه

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

والهكم | اله واحد لا | اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.)

الملك لله وحده
 لا قوة الا بالله
 العظيمة لله
 وما النصر الا من عند الله
 * العزيز الحكيم

Margin (as obv.) هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والباطن | طن وهو بكل

| شى عليه

N 12, Wt. 71.5

197

Fás.

Same as (196):

but *واله* omitted on obv. area, and *فاس* instead of *سجلماسه*and rev. margin divided *والظاهر والباطن* | وهو بكل

N 12, Wt. 69.0

198

Fās.

Same as (197) :

Varied.

N 12, Wt. 697

199

Fās.

Same as (197) :

but restoring **واله** ; and separating mint name by a longinterval: **س فا**

N 12, Wt. 677

200

No mint.

Obv. Area as on (196), but without mint name.

Margin divided thus: **والهكراله | واحد لا اله | الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم**

Rev. as on (196) : margin divided as on (197).

Pl. V. N 12, Wt. 705

201

Medeenet Sebteh.

Obv. Area as on (196), omitting **واله** ;beneath **مدينة سبتة**Margin as *rev.* margin of (197).

Rev. Area as on (196).

Margin as *obv.* margin (196), but divided **اله واحد | لا اله الا هو**

N 13, Wt. 715

202

Same as (201) :

Varied.

N 12, Wt. 711

L

203

Same as (201):

Varied.

N 13, Wt. 687

204

Sebteh.

Same as (201), omitting مدينة

(Obv. Marg. الله واحد)

N 12, Wt. 702

204a

No mint.

Same as (204), omitting سبتة

N 13, Wt. 725

205

Fás.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 صلى الله على محمد وآله
 والحمد لله وحده
 لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله

Margin as on (201).

Rev. Area (as obv.) الشكر لله

والمنة لله

والعظمة لله

ولا غالب الا الله

والامر كله لله

فا س

Margin as on (197).

Pl. V. N 12, Wt. 700

206

Same as (205):

Varied.

N 125, Wt. 713

207

Same as (205):

Varied.

N 12, Wt. 727

208

Medeenet Fás.

Same as (205):

but omitting فا س from rev. area; and

rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | فاس | حرسها الله | تعالى وامنها

N 12, Wt. 70.2

209

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Same as (205):

but omitting والله on obv., and فاس on rev.;

and rev. margin ضرب بمدينة | سجلها | حرسها | الله تعالى

N 12, Wt. 70.3

210

Medeenet Sijilmáseh.

Obv. Area as on (196), omitting والله and mint-name.

Margin as on (196), divided as on (201).

Rev. Area as on (205).

Margin ضرب بمدينة | سجلها | حرسها | الله تعالى

N 125, Wt. 70.8

211

Medeenet Fás (?).

Obv. Area, within double square,

الواحد الله
 محمد رسول الله
 القرآن كلام الله
 نعم القادر الله
 ما لصر نفع الله
 مدينة فاس (?)

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا محمد | والحمد
 اله واحد | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن الرحيم

Rev. Area (as obv.) الشكر لله
والمنة لله
والحمد لله
والعظمة لله
والحول والقوة بالله

Margin (as obv.) هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل
شي عليه |

N 1-25, Wt. 71.8

212

Same as (211):

Mint obscure.

N 1-2, Wt. 71.6

213

Same as (211):

Mint obscure.

N 1-2, Wt. 71.5

213a.

Same as (211).

No mint.

Last line of obv. area, ما ابرمى الله

N 1-25, Wt. 69.0

214

Sijilmásch.

Same as (211):

but mint name omitted on obv. area;

and rev. margin هو الاول والاخر | والظاهر والباطن | وهو بكل
شي عليه | ضرب بجليلة

N 1-2, Wt. 71.2

215

Sijilmásch.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الواحد الله
محمد رسول الله
القران كلام الله
سما

Margin as on (211).

Rev. Area (as obv.) الشكر لله
والمنة لله
والحول والقوة بالله
Margin as on (197).

Pl. V. *N* 1'15, Wt. 70'1

216

Same as (215):

Varied.

N 1'2, Wt. 64'9

217

Fás,

Same as (215):

but beneath obv. area, س فا

N 1'2, Wt. 71'2

218

Same as (217):

Varied.

N 1'35, Wt. 71'5

219

Marrákush.

Same as (215):

but beneath obv. area, كش مرا

N 1'2, Wt. 68'7

220

No mint.

Same as (215):

but no mint-name beneath obv. area.

N 1'25, Wt. 71'7

221

Fās.

Same as (215):

but beneath obv. area, س فا

and Rev. Area الحمد لله
 الشكر لله
 لا قوة الا بالله

N 12, Wl. 706

222

No mint.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الملك لله
 والحمد لله
 والشكر لله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على سيدنا محمد | لا اله
 الا الله | محمد رسول الله

Rev. Area (as obv.) العظيمة لله
 والقدرة لله
 ولا قوة الا بالله

Margin (as obv.) والهيكل | اله واحد | لا اله الا هو | الرحمن
 الرحيم

Pl. V. N 12, Wl. 712

223

No mint.

Obv. Area as rev. area of (215).

Margin as obv. margin of (211).

Rev. Area same as obv. area.

Margin as rev. margin of (211).

(Barbarous.)

N 125, Wl. 694

224

No mint.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle.

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على محمد | وعلى اله و
سلم تسليمًا

Rev. Area (as obv.) الملك لله
والحمد لله
والشكر لله

Margin (as obv.) وما النصر الا من عند الله | العزيز الحكيم
[Bank.]

N° 3, Wt. 34.8

UNCERTAIN KING OF MAROCCO.

'ABD-EL-'AZEEZ EL-MUSTANŞIR.

G O L D.

225

Medeenet Fás.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا

الله محمد

رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم | صلى الله على | سيدنا محمد و
الله وسلم تسليما

Rev. Area (as obv.) عبد الله

المستنصر بالله

عبد العزيز

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بمدينة | فاس حرسها | الله بهمه
| عن امر

Inscription of rev. begins on margin.

[Bank.]

N° 9, Wt. 35.6

226

Mint obliterated.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

الحمد لله

المنة لله

لا قوة الا بالله

Margin (traces similar to 225).

Rev. Area as (225)

Margin | | ضرب بمدينة

[Bank.]

N° 11A, Wt. 71.3

LATE KING OF CORDOVA.*

HAMDEEN IBN MOHAMMAD.

A.H. 538—541=A.D. 1144—1147.†

G O L D.

227

Kurtubah, year 540.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
 المنصور بالله امير
 المسلمين حمدين بن
 محمد بن حمدين

Above, quaterfoil.

Margin محمد رسول الله ارسله الخ
 (بالهدى for بالهدا)

Rev. Area

الإمام
 ع
 الله
 امير المؤمنين

Margin بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار بقرطبة عام اربعين
 وخمس مائة

Pl. V. N° 10, Wl. 809

* The decay of the power of the Khaleefehs of Cordova was followed by the rise of a number of petty dynasties (*Catalogue*, vol. ii. pp. 29—42), such as the 'Abbâdees and 'Amirees, who divided the once united kingdom among them: these were swept away by the Murâbiṭeen, but again on the fall of this dynasty various small principalities sprang up, of which that of the Benec Saad at Murâiyeh was the most enduring (*Cat.* ii. 43, 44). This Hamdeen ibn Moḥammad, like his conqueror Ibn-Ghāneeyeh, and his vassal Ibn-Wezeer, is an example of the petty kings of this second period of anarchy. When the Muwāḥḥida in their turn grew weak, a third birth of small dynasties took place, and to this latest time (the interval between the decline of the Muwāḥḥida and the Christian supremacy) belong the princes here next following, the Late Benec Hood and Ibn Maḥfooḥ, as well as the great house of the Benec Naṣr of Granada (*Cat.* ii. 45—52).

† Hamdeen was ejected from Cordova in 539 by Sayf-ed-dawleh Ibn Hoṣṭ, but recovered it again in 540; finally yielding it to Ibn Ghāneeyeh in 541.

SILVER.

228

Kurtubah, no year.

Obv.

لا اله الا
محمد رسول الله
قرطبة

Rev.

بالله
المنصور
امير المسلمين
حميد
بن محمد

No margins.

R. 45, Wt. 15.1

229

Kurtubah, no year.

Obv. as on (228):

Rev.

بالله
المنصور
امير المسلمين
حميد بن
محمد

Pl. V. R. 45, Wt. 15.0

SEDDARÁY IBN WEZEER
KING OF BADAJOZ.*

SILVER.

230

No mint or date.

Same as (229):

قرطبة ابن وزير but

Pl. V. R. 45, Wt. 11.5

* This prince is described as independent lord of Badajoz, Beja, and Western Andalusia: but on this coin he clearly pays homage to Ibn-Hamdeen of Cordova. The date of the coin is nearly fixed, by this conjunction of names, to 540 circ. Ibn Wezeer submitted in 541 to the Muwāḥḥids, and was appointed to a command in their army against the Christians.

LATE BENEE-HOOD.

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Moḥammad ibn Yoosuf ibn Hood	621?	1224
II. Abou-Bekr Moḥammad El-Wáthik ibn Mo- hammad	635	1237
[Interregnum	636	1238
III. Moḥammad Behá-ed-dawleh ibn Hood	638	1240
IV. Moḥammad ibn Abce-Jaafar	660	1261
El-Wáthik restored	660	1261
Mursiyeh taken by the Christians	668	1269

I.—MOḤAMMAD.

SILVER.

231

Ishbeeleeeyeh, no year.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
العباسي امام
الامة
اشبهه

Rev.

المستكمل
على الله امير المسلمين
محمد بن يوسف
ابن هود

No margins.

Many points.

AR 65, Wt. 22.0

232

Same as (231):

Points varied.

(Twice-pierced.)

AR 7, Wt. 22.0

233

Málakah, no year.

Same as (231): but beneath obv. مאלقة

Points varied.

(Pierced.)

R. 7, Wt. 23.5

234

No mint or date.

Same as (231): but no mint beneath obv.

Points varied.

Pl. V. R. 7, Wt. 23.0

II. — EL-WÁTHIK.

SILVER.

235

Sháṭibeh, no year.

Obv.

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 الخليفة العباسي
 امير المؤمنين

Rev.

الواثق بالله
 المعتصم به امير
 المسلمين بن امير
 المسلمين
 شاطبة

Many points.

Pl. V. R. 7, Wt. 23.5

236

No mint or date.

Obv. as on (235).

Rev.

الواثق بالله
 المعتصم به محمد
 ولي عهد
 المسلمين
 (Twice pierced.)

R. 7, Wt. 23.5

KING OF NIEBLA.

IBN MAHFOOḤH.

SILVER.

SQUARE TYPE.

237

No mint or date.

Obv., within double square,

الله ربنا
محمد رسولنا
العباسي
امامنا

Rev. (as obv.)

امير الغرب
المستعين بالله
موسى بن محمد بن
نصير بن محفوظ
(نصير بن موسى run together)

Many points.

Pl. V. JR 9, Wt. 22.0

238

Same.

(نصير transferred to last line of rev., before بن).

Points varied.

JR 55, Wt. 24.5

THE SHEREEFS OF MAROCCO.

FIRST DYNASTY (HASANEE).

		A.H.	A.D.
I.	Moḥammad Esh-Sheykh ibn El-Ḥasan	930	1524
II.	'Abd-Allāh ibn Moḥammad	964	1556
III.	Moḥammad (Es-Sawād?) ibn 'Abd-Allāh	982	1574
IV.	Aboo-Marwān 'Abd-El-Melik ibn Mo- ḥammad Esh-Sheykh	984	1576
V.	Abu-l-'Abbās Aḥmad El-Manṣoor ibn Mo- ḥammad ibn El-Ḥasan	986	1578
VI.	Sheykh, Aboo-Fāris, and Zeydān, rival sons of Aḥmad	1012	1603
VII.	Zeydān ibn Aḥmad	1016	1608
VIII.	Aboo-Marwān 'Abd-El-Melik ibn Zeydān	1040	1630
IX.	El-Weleed ibn Zeydān	1045	1635
X.	Aḥmad ibn 'Abd-El-Melik	1055	1645
		to 1065	1655

(Interval of anarchy and usurpation.)

SECOND DYNASTY (FILELEE).

I.	Er-Rasheed ibn Esh-Shereef ibn 'Alee	1074	1664
II.	Ismá'eel Es-Semeen ibn Esh-Shereef	1082	1672
III.	Aḥmad Edh-Dhahabee ibn Ismá'eel	1139	1727
IV.	'Abd-Allāh ibn Aḥmad	1141	1729
V.	Moḥammad ibn 'Abd-Allāh	1171	1757
VI.	El-Yezeed ibn Moḥammad	1203	1789
VII.	Hishām ibn Moḥammad	1206	1792
VIII.	Suleymán ibn Moḥammad	1209	1795
IX.	'Abd-Er-Raḥmán ibn Hishām	1238	1822
X.	Moḥammad ibn 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán	1276	1859
XI.	Ḥasan ibn Moḥammad	1290	1873

FIRST DYNASTY.

HASANEE SHEREEFS.

IV.—'ABD-EL-MELIK.

G O L D.

239

Marrákush, year [98]6?

Obv.

بسم الله الرحمن
الرحيم عن امر عبد
الله . . . امير
المومنين

Rev.

ابي مروان عبد
الملك بن محمد الشريف
الحسنى ايده الله
مراكش ١ [٩١٨]

N° 96, Wt. 577

V.—AHMAD EL-MANŞOOR.

GOLD.

A. ROUND TYPE.

240

Marrákush, year 988?

Obv. Area, within double circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الامام
 ابو العباس احمد
 المنصور؟

* انما يريد [الله ليذهب] عنكم [الرجس اهل البيت]
 (Kar. xxxiii. 33.)

Rev. Area (as obv.),

ابن الامام ابي عبد الله
 محمد الشيخ المهدي
 ابن الامام القاسم

Margin (?) ضرب بحضرة م ثمانية وثمانين وتسعمائة

Various points and stars.

N 1.1, Wt. 70.3

241

Marrákush, year [9]89.

Obv. Area, as (240), but lowest line المنصور بالله

Margin as on (240).

Rev. Area as (240), but beneath, بامر الله, and 1 of first ابن
 omitted.

Margin ضرب بحضرة مراکش سنة تسع وتسعين وتس

N 1.0, Wt. 75.2

242

Marrákush, year 1002.

Obv. as on (240), but lowest line of area المنصور بالله

Rev. Area ابن الامام [ابى] عبد
الله محمد الش[يخ]
المهدي ابن الامام
القاهر بامر الله

Margin (sic) ضرب كش حاطها الله عام اثنت
والف

N 108, Wt. 69.7

243

Marrákush, year 1003, ضرب بمراكش حاطها الله عام
ثلاثة والف

Same as (242).

Pl. VI. N 106, Wt. 86.7

244

Marrákush, year 1003, ضرب بحضرة مراكش طها (sic) الله عام
ثلاثة والف

Same as (242):

much ornamented with annulets.

N 106, Wt. 70.9

245

Sijilmúseh, year obliterated حض[رة] سجد[امة]
عام ابـ

Same as (242).

N 113, Wt. 70.5

N

246

Marrákush, year xx3.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عبد الله امير المؤمنين
ابو العباس المنصور
بالله

Margin as on (240).

Rev. Area

ابن الامام الخليفة
محمد الشيخ المهدي
ابن الامام القادر

Margin ضرب بحضرة مراکش المحروسة سنة ثلاث

N 1'05, Wt. 71'2

247

Mint and date illegible.

Obv. Area, within triple circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
عن امر عبد الله
المجاهد في سبيل
امير المؤمنين
ابى العباس

Margin illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.)

احمد المنصور بالله
ابن امير المؤمنين
ابى عبد الله محمد الشيخ
الشريف الحسن
ايده الله

Margin illegible.

(Clipped.)

N 1'0, Wt. 58'7

B. SQUARE TYPE.

248

Marrákush, year 1002.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الامام
 ابو العباس احمد
 المنصور بالله
 امير المؤمنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

انها يريد الله | ليذهب | عنكم الرجس | اهل البيت

Rev. Area (as obv.) ابن الامام ابي عبد

الله محمد الشيخ
 المهدي ابن الامام
 القاهر بامر الله
 الشريف الحنفي

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بحضرة | مراکش | حاطها الله |

عام اثنى (sic) والف

N 1:1, Wt. 71.6

249

Marrákush, year 1003.

Same as (248):

but اثنى instead of ثلاث

N 1:15, Wt. 71.3

250

El-Ketáwá,* year 1004.

Same as (248):

but rev. margin ضرب بحضرة | الكتاوا | حاطها الله |

عام اربعة والف

Pl. VI. N 1:1, Wt. 70.6

* Also written الكتاوي, El-Ketáweb: see nos. 256—258.

251

El-Ketáwá, year 1005.

Same as (248):

but rev. margin | ضرب ببلدة (ق) | الكتاؤ . | حاطها الله |
عام خمسة والف

N 11, Wl. 707

252

Marrákush, year 1006.

Same as (248):

but اثنتى سنة instead of

N 115, Wl. 602

253

El-Moḥammadeeyeh, year 100x:

Same as (248):

but rev. margin | ضرب بالمحمدية | حاطها الله | |
والف

N 11, Wl. 703

S I L V E R.

254

Marrákush, year [9]98.

Olv. Area, within double circle,

لا اله الا الله

محمد رسول الله

الامر كله لله

Margin انها يريد الله الخ

Rev. Area (as olv.) ابو العباس

احمد المنصور

امير المؤمنين

Margin (sic) ضرب بحضور (sic) مراکش سنة ثمانية وتسعين

25 95, Wl. 1105

VI^b.—ABOO-FÁRIS EL-WÁTHIK.

GOLD.

255

Marrákush, year 1015.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الامام
 ابو فارس
 الواثق بالله
 امير المؤمنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, as (248).

Rev. Area (as obv.)

ابن الامام امير المؤمنين
 ابي العباس المنصور
 بن الامامين الخلفتين
 اميرى المؤمنين
 الشريف النبوى

Margin (as obv.) ضرب بحضرة | مراکش | حاطها الله عام

| خمة عشر والف

N 1'15, Wt. 70.1

VII.—ZEYDÁN.

G O L D.

256

El-Ketáweh, year 1018.

Obv. Area, within triple circle,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

Tughrá of Zeydán

عز الله

Margin انما يريد الله الخ

Rev. Area (as obv.) الملك الناصر

زيدان العاظم

ابن السلطان احمد

ابن السلطان محمد

Beneath, ornament.

Margin ضرب بالكتاوة عام ثمانية عشر والف

(Twice pierced.)

N° 106, Wt. 70·4

257

El-Ketáweh, year 1028.

Obv. Area, within double square,

عبد الله

الإمام امير

المؤمنين

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب | ببلدة | الكتا | وة

Rev. Area (as obv.) زيدان بن

احمد اميرى

المؤمنين

Margin عام | ثمانية | و والف

N° 10, Wt. 19·3

260

Sijilmáseh, no year.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الامام ابي (sic) المعاذ
 لى مولانا زيدان
 ابن الامام احمد

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب ببلد | سجلها [ة] | حاطها | الله بهمه

Rev. Area (as obv.)

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم
 عبد الله الامام الناصر
 زيدان امير المو
 منين ابن الامام احمد

Margin (as obv.) ضرب ببلد | سجلها [ة] | حاطها | الله بهمه

N° 171, Wt. 68.2

IX.—EL-WELEED.

S I L V E R.

261

Marrákush, year 1040.

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا
 الله الامر
 كله لله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

ضرب بحضور (sic) | مركش (sic) | حاطها الله | سنة اربعين والف

Rev. Area (as obv.) الخليفة
الوليد
امام الائمة

Margin (as obv.) | ليذهب عنكم | الرجس |
اهل البيت

Pl. VI, R 105, Wt. 97.5

262

Mint and date obliterated

Obv. Area, within square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد [د]
رسول الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

..... | | | ضرب

Rev. Area (as obv.) الوليد
امام الائمة

Margin illegible.

Pl. 7, Wt. 13.5

X.—AHMAD IBN ABEE-MARWĀN.

G O L D.

263

Mint and date obliterated.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

احمد ابن
السلطان
ابو (sic) مروان

Beneath which, within small triple circle,

ابن
السلطان
زيدان

Margin ضرب بحضور عام وبع

Rev. Area, within double circle,

ابن السلطان
احمد
ابن السلطان

Beneath which, within small triple circle,

محمد
الشيخ

Margin obliterated.

Pl. VI, N° 171, Wt. 649

UNCERTAIN GOLD.

264

Mint obliterated, year 1061:

Obv. Area, within double square,

لا اله الا الله
الامر كله لله
لا قوة الا بالله
الايماء (?) غير الا من الله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, illegible.

Rev. Area (as obv.) بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الله ربنا ومحمد
رسولنا والا
لام

Margin (as obv.) 1061 | عام | | ضرب بحضرة

N° 106, Wt. 426

SECOND DYNASTY.

FILELEE SHEREEFS.

II.—ISMÁ'EEL.

GOLD.

265.

Fás, year 1098.

Obv. Area, within circle, لا اله الا
الله الامر
كله لله

Margin, ضرب بحضرة فاس حاطها الله عام ثلاثة وتسعين والف

Rev. Area (as obv.) الله حق
ناصر الحق
المبين

Margin, بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم وما توفيقى الا بالله عليه
توكلت واليه انيب

(Kaz, xl. 80.)

(Pierced.)

N° 9, Wt. 52.0*

266

Same :

Points varied.

N° 85, Wt. 53.0

* This is about the normal weight of Ismá'eel's deenárs: no. 266 is exceptionally heavy.

267

Fás, year 1095.

Same as (265) :

but obv. margin, ضرب بحضرة فاس حاطها الله سنة خمس
وتعين والف

Pl. VI. N° 9

268

Miknásch, year 1104.

Same as (265).

ضرب بحضرة مكناسة حاطها الله عام اربع وما[نة] والف

N° 12, Wl. 67-7

269

Fás, year 1108.

Same as (265) :

but obv. margin, ضرب [بحضرة] فاس حاطها [الله] عام ثمانية
ومائة والف

N° 95

270

Fás, year 110r.

Same as (265) :

but obv. margin, ضرب بحضرة فاس حاطها
ومائة والف

N° 9

271

Miknásch, year 1118.

Same as (265) :

but obv. margin, ضرب بحضرة مكناسة حاطها الله عام ثمانية عشر
ومائة والف

N° 95

272

Miknáseh, year 113x.

Same as (265) :

but obv. margin, ضرب بحضرة مكناسة ثلثين

ومائة والف


N 9

273

Mint and date obliterated.

Similar to (265) :

inscription nearly effaced.

Counter-marked, J.  R.

(Pierced in four places.)

N 9

SILVER.

274

Ribát-el-Feth, year obliterated.

Obv. Area, within square, as on (265).

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle, ضرب |

| بر[با]ط | الفتح

Rev. Area (as obv.)

الله
حق ناصر
الحق

Margin (as obv.) ضرب | برباط | الفتح[ح] |

AR 7, WL 11⁸

275

Miknáseh (?), year obliterated.

Same as (274).

but obv. margin, بحضرة | مكناسة (?) | عام ؟

and rev. margin, | بحضرة |

(Pierced.)

AR 73, WL 13⁸

276

Miknásch (?), year obliterated.

Same as (274):

but obv. margin, | (؟ sic) م ك ا ل | | . . .

and rev. margin obscure.

M. 75, Wt. 14.7

IV.—'ABD-ALLĀH.

GOLD.

277

Mint obliterated, year 1141.

Same as (265):

but obv. margin, الله (؟) عام احد

واربعين ومائة و[ا]لف

N. 9, Wt. 13.4

V.—MOHAMMAD.

GOLD.

278

Marrákush, year 1200.

Obv., within circle surrounded by dots,

ضرببمراكش

1200

Rev. (as obv.)

والدينيكنزون الذهبوالفضة

Pl. V4, N. 85, Wt. 29.2

279

Same as (278):

Points varied.

N 8, WL 28-1

SILVER.

280

Miknásch, year 1180.

Obv. and Rev.

ضرب

مكناش

عام

1180

B 96, WL 42-6

281

Miknásch, year 1181.

Obv. and Rev.

ضرب

مكناش

عام

1181

B 96

282

Marrákush, year 1184.

Obv. and Rev.

ضرب

مراكش

عام

1184

B 9

283

Miknásch, year 1186.

Obv. and Rev.

ضرب

مكناش

عام

1186

B 9

284

Miknáseh, year 1188.

Obv. and Rev.

ضرب

.. كنانة

عام

1188

R 95

285

Fás, year 1184.

Obv.

ضرب

بفاس

Rev.

عام

1184

R 9

286

Miknáseh, year 1184.

Obv.

ضرب

بكنانة

Rev.

عام

1184

R 9

287

Ten-dirhem piece.

Marrákush, year 1186.

Obv.

ضرب

بمراكش

عام

1186

Rev.

عشرة

دراهم

غبة (?)

R 163, Wt. 413.0

288

Similar to (287).

R 163

289

No mint, year 1187.

Obv.

احمد

احمد

Rev.

عام

1187

Pl. VI. BR 95

290—292

Same as (289):

Varied.

BR 96

BR 97

BR 98

293

Same as (289):

but **سلسل** instead of **عام**; and obv. inscr. in Koofee character.

BR 9

294, 295

No mint, year 1188.

Obv.

احمد

احمد

Rev.

عام

1188

BR 96

BR 97

296, 297

Ribât-el-Feth, year 1189.

Obv.

ضرب

برباط

الفتح

Rev.

احمد

احمد

1189

BR 14, WL 4293

BR 9, WL 1072

298, 299

Teṭwán, year 1189.

Obv.

ضرب

تطوان

Rev.

عام

1189

M 96, Wt. 64.0

M 9, Wt. 64.5

300, 301

Marrákush, year 1190.

Obv.

ضرب

بمراكش

Rev.

احد

احد

1190

M 12

M 115

302

Ribát-el-Feth, year 1191.

Obv.

ضرب

برباط

الفتح

Rev.

احد

احد

1191

M 115

303

Miknáseh, year 1191.

Obv.

مكناة

عام

1191

Rev.

احد

احد

M 96, Wt. 11.0

304

Marrákush, year 1194.

Obv.

بمراكش

1194

Rev.

احد

احد

MS. 25

305, 306

Teṭwán, year 1195.

Obv.

والدينيكنزون الذهبوالفضة ولا ينفقونها

في سبيل الله

Rev.

لذوقواما كنتم تكنزونضرب بتطوان

عام 1195

(Kur. ix. 34, 35.) Pl. VI. MS. 155, W. 4380

MS. 134

307

Teṭwán, year 1195.

Obv.

والدينيكنزون الذهب

والفضة

Rev. as on (305), without عام

MS. 4

308

Marrákush, year 1195.

Obv.

والدينيكنزونالذهب

والفضة

Rev.

(sic) فذوقو

ما كتم تكتزونمراكش

1195

AR 9

309, 310

Tetwán, year 1196.

Obv.

تطوان

1196

Rev.

أحد

أحد

AR 95

AR 95

VI.—EL-YEZEEED.

G O L D.

311

Tetwán, year obscure.

Obv.

ضرب

(sic) تطون

[ع] امر

Rev.

محمد

الميزيد

N 63, Wt. 12.6

312

Mint obscure*, year 1202?

Obv.

محمد

الميزيد

عام

[1]20μ

Rev.

الله

حق ناصر

الحق ضر

نصن (?)

PL. VI. N 76, Wt. 26.2

* Probably تطون Tetwán.

S I L V E R.

313

Fās, 1203.

Obv.

ضرب
 (sic) بحضرت
 فاس

Rev.

1203

M. 9, Wt. 12.2

314

Tetwán, year 1204.

Obv.

محمد
 اليزيد
 عام
 1204

Rev.

الله
 حق ناصر
 الحق
 تطون (sic)

M. 85

VII.—HISHĀM.

G O L D.

315

Ribāt-el-Feth, year 1209.

Obv., within octogram,

رباط
 الفتح

Rev., within octogram enclosed in eightfoil,

عام
 1209

Pl. VI. A. 7, Wt. 25.8

VIII.—SULEYMÁN.

G O L D.

316

Fás, year 1214.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضورت فاس عام 1214

N 56, WL 517

317

Fás, year 1216.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضورت فاس عام 1216

PL. VI. N 7

318

Fás, year 1217.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضورت فاس عام 1217

N 55

319

Fás, year 1218.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضورت فاس عام 1218

N 55

S I L V E R.

320

Marrákush, year 1211.

Obv. and rev.,

ضرب

بمراكش

عام

1211

PL. I. O, WL 296

321

Fás, year 1211.

Obv., within octogram, ضرب
 بحضور
 فاس
 Rev. [عام]
 1211

A 4

322

Fás, year 1213.

Obv., within octogram, ضرب
 بحضور
 فاس
 Rev. عام
 1213

A 4

323

Fás, year 1218.

Obv., within octogram, ضرب
 بحضور
 فاس
 Rev. عام
1218

A 45

324

Fás, year 1221.

Obv., within octogram, ضرب
 بحضور
 فاس
 Rev. عام
1221

A 4

COPPER.

325

Es-Suweyr, year 1230.

Obv.

بالصوير

1230

Rev.



Æ 9

IX.—'ABD-ER-RAḤMÁN.

GOLD.

326*

Fás, year 1241.

Obv. and rev., around central ornament,

ضرب بحضرة فاس عام 1241

N 7, Wt. 53.7

327

Fás, year 1244.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1244 ضرب بحضرة فاس عام 1244

N 7

328

Fás, year 1248.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1248 ضرب بحضرة فاس عام 1248

Pl. VI. N 7

329

Same as (328) :

omitting ضرب on both sides.

N 55

330

Fás, year 1249.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), 1249 ضرب بحضرة فاس عام 1249

N 7

* On the first two coins of 'Abd-Er-Raḥmán it is impossible to distinguish whether بحضرة is written, as on the coins of Suleymán, or بمحضرة as on 328 etc.

331

Fás, year 1250.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), ضرب بحضرة فاس عام 1250

N° 65

332

Fás, year 1251.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), ضرب بحضرة فاس عام 1251

N° 66

333

Similar.

Points varied.

N° 68

334

Fás, year 1259.

Obv. and rev. (as 326), ضرب بحضرة فاس عام 1259

N° 69

COPPER.

335

Marrákush, year 1242.

Obv.

مراكش

1242

Rev.



N° 70

336

No mint, year 1251.

Obv.

1251

Rev.



N° 71

337

No mint, year 1252.

Obv.

1252

Rev.



Æ 3

338

No mint, year 1256.

Obv.

1256

Rev.



Æ 75

339, 340

Teṭwán, year 1271.

Obv.

تطوان

1271

Rev.

Æ 3
Æ 7

341

No mint, year 1273.

Obv.

1273

Rev.



Æ 7

X.—MOHAMMAD.

COPPER.

342

Fás, year 1284.

Obv.

ضرب

بفاس



1284

Rev.



Æ 7

343

Fás, year 1288.

Obv.

ضرب

بفاس



1288

Rev.



Æ 11

344

Fás, year 1290

Obv.

(sic) ضرب

بفاس

1290

Rev.



Æ 11



UNCERTAIN.

SILVER.

345

Marrákush, year obliterated.

Obv., within circle,

الله

الحام

Rev., within circle,

ضرب

مراكش

Æ 35, Wt. 20.7

346

Marrákush, year obliterated.

Obv.

ضرب

مراكش

Rev.

عام

Æ 36, Wt. 10.6

UNINSCRIBED COPPER.

347, 348.

Hexagram on obv. and rev.

Æ 1.15

Æ 9

349

Obv. Hexagram, surrounded by dots and an ornamented border;
and a large boss in centre.

Rev.



Around, ornamented border.

Æ 1.4

350

Similar:

No borders or dots.

Æ 7

COIN OF CIRCUMSTANCE.

GOLD.

351

Madrid, year 1201.

Obv.

ضرب
بمدرید

Rev.

عام
1201

PL. VI. N° 10, Wt. 257.3

'ABD-EL-KĀDIR.

A.H. 1249—1263 = A.D. 1833—1847.

SILVER.

352

Tākidemt, year 1254.*

Obv.

الله
حسبنا
ونعم
الوكيل

(Kur. m. 187.)

Rev.

ضرب فی
تأقدمات

1254

BR. 35, Wt. 8.4

* Began March 1838.

UNCERTAIN SILVER.

353

Obv.

الله

الحمد

حبنا

الله

Rev.

ربنا

ونعم الو

كمن

B 7, Wt 130

354, 355

Similar:

Inscriptions differently arranged.

B 7, Wt 137

B 8, Wt 167

AMEER OF EAST AFRICA.*

SILVER.

356

El-Harar, year 1248.

Obv.

[ضرب]

[البر]

Rev.

بنا ربحه (?)

1728

B 5, Wt 95

* See R. F. BRISTOL, *First Footsteps in East Africa*, p. 335.

DYNASTIES OF THE YEMEN.

BENEE SULEYH.*

Kings of Šan'a.

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Aboo-Kāmil 'Alee ibn Moḥammad ibn Suleyḥ	452	1060
II. El-Mukarram Aḥmad ibn 'Alee	473	1080
III. Sabá Aboo-Ḥumeyr ibn Aḥmad ibn El-Muḥaffar ibn 'Alee	484	1091
	to 495	1102

I. 'ALEE IBN MOḤAMMAD.

G O L D.

357†

'Aden, year 422.

Obv. Area, within double circle,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 على ولي الله

بسم الله ضرب هذا الدينار الكسبية عدن (sic) سنة . . .
 واربعة (sic)

Rev. Area (as obv.),

النائب الامير
 سيف الامام
 على بن محمد

الامام معد ابو تميم المنتصر بالله امير المو (sic)

Pl. VII. N (false) 3, Wt. 20.1

* For an account of this dynasty, see Introduction.

† This coin would be mainly illegible, but for the existence of a duplicate in Col. W. F. Pridesux's possession, from a cast of which, compared with the coin in the British Museum, the description here given is derived.

BENEE ZUREY'.**Kings of 'Aden.*

I. Zurey' ibn El-'Abbás ibn El-Mukarram †	} joint kings, A.H. circ. 508	A.D. 1114
I. Mes'ood ibn El-Mukarram		
II. Abou-Sa'ood ibn Zurey'	} joint kings.	
II. Abou-Ghárát ibn Mes'ood		
III. Moḥammad ibn Abee-Ghárát		
IV. 'Alee ibn Abee-Ghárát		
V. Sabá ibn Abee-Sa'ood		
VI. El-Aghurr 'Alee ibn Sabá	523	1128
VII. El-Moadhḥam Moḥammad ibn Sabá		
VIII. 'Imrán ibn El-Mo'aḥḥam	548	1153
	to 560†	1165

VIII. 'IMRÁN IBN MOḤAMMAD.**G O L D.**

358

'Aden, year 556.

Obv. Area, within triple circle,

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
على ولي الله

Margin بمس الله ضرب بعد سنة ست وخمسين
وخمسة المئوية (or المظفرية)

Rev. Area, within double circle,

اوحده ملوك
الزمان ملك العرب
والحمر عمران
ابن محمد

Margin illegible.

Pl. VII. A' 9, Wt. 35.9

* On the history of the Benee Zurey', see Introduction.

† Not El-Mukarram of the Benee Suleyh, but another of the same title.

‡ On the difficulty concerning the date of 'Imrán's death and the end of the dynasty, see Introduction.

BENEE RASOOL.**Turkuman Kings of the Yemen.*

	A. H.	A. D.
I. El-Manşoor 'Omar ibn 'Alee †	626	1220
II. El-Mudhaffar Yoosuf ibn 'Omar . . .	647	1249
III. El-Ashraf 'Omar ibn Yoosuf . . .	694	1295
IV. El-Muāyyad Dáwood ibn Yoosuf . . .	696	1297
V. El-Mujáhid 'Alee ibn Dáwood . . .	721	1321
VI. El-Afdal El-'Abbás ibn 'Alee . . .	764	1363
VII. El-Ashraf Ismá'eel ibn El-'Abbás . . .	778	1376
VIII. En-Náşir Aḥmad ibn Ismá'eel . . .	803	1400
IX. El-Manşoor 'Abd-Allah ibn Aḥmad . . .	820	1426
X. El-Ashraf Ismá'eel ibn Aḥmad . . .	830	1427
XI. Eḍh-Ḍhāhir Yaḥyá ibn Ismá'eel (VII.) . . .	831	1428
XII. El-Ashraf Ismá'eel ibn Yaḥyá . . .	842	1438
XIII. El-Mudhaffar Yoosuf ibn 'Omar ibn Is- má'eel (X.) . . .	845	1441
XIV. El-Muāyyad El-Ḥoseyn . . .	855	1451
[Usurpers: El-Mufaddal Moḥammad, 846		
En-Náşir 'Abd-Allah . . . 846		
El-Mes'ood ibn El-Ashraf		
854-8]		
Conquest by Bence Táhir . . .	858	1454

* For an account of this dynasty, see Introduction.

† 'Alee ibn Rasool was Governor of Mekkeh for the Ayyoobee king of Arabia, El-Mes'ood, in 619 and 620.

BENEE RASOOL.

IV. EL-MUÄYYAD DÁWOOD.

GOLD.

359

'Aden, year 718.

Obv. Area, within triple square,

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 صلى الله عليه واله

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

[بسم الله] [الرحمن الرحيم] [الا] يمة الراشدون (?) | ابو بكر وعمر
 | وعثمان وعلي

Rev. Area (as obv.) السلطان الملك
 الموييد هزبر
 الدين داود بن

Margin (as obv.) الملك المظفر | المستعصر بالله | امير المو
 منين ضرب بعد | ن سنة ثمان عشر وسبعماية
 (Pierced.)

V. EL-MUJÁHID 'ALEE.

GOLD.

360

'Aden, year 739.

Obv. Area, within double square,

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ
 لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ
 وَحْدَهُ لَا شَرِيكَ لَهُ
 مُحَمَّدٌ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ
 صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ

Margin, in segments between square and outer circle,

أَبُو بَكْرٍ عَمْرٍو عُثْمَانُ | عَلَى لِيُظْهِرَهُ عَلَى | الدِّينِ كُلِّهِ الْأَمْرُ | بَقِيَ
 اللَّهُ عَنْهُمْ

Rev. Area (as obv.)

السُّلْطَانُ الْمَلِكُ
 الْمَجَاهِدُ سَيْفُ الْإِسْلَامِ
 أَبُو الْحَسَنِ عَلِيٌّ
 بْنُ الْمَلِكِ الْمُؤَيَّدِ
 دَاوُدُ بْنُ يُوسُفَ

الإمام المستعصر (؟) | بِاللَّهِ أَمِيرُ الْمُؤْمِنِينَ (as obv.)
 | ضَرَبَ بَعْدَ سَنَةِ | ثَلَاثِينَ سَبْعِينَ

IMÁMS OF THE YEMEN.

BENEE-R-RASEE.

IMÁMS OF ŠAADEH.*

I.—EL-HÁDEE.

SILVER.

361

Mint and date obscure.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
 محمد رسول الله
 الهادي الى الحق
 امير المؤمنين

Margin obscure.

Rev. Area

قل هو الله احد
 الله الصمد لم يلد
 ولم يولد ولم يكن
 له كفوا احد

Margin obscure.

(Kur. cxli.)

(Twice pierced.)

Pl. VII. B 35, W. 24-2

362

Šaaḍeh, year obliterated.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا
 الله وحده
 لا شريك له
 محمد رسول الله

Margin بسم الله ضرب هذا الدرهم بصعدة

* Our knowledge of even the bare names of the Imáms of the Yemen is extremely incomplete. Ibn-ed-Deyba' and Ibn Khaldoon place one El-Hádee as the first of the line, and this is probably the Imám whose name occurs on the following coins, nos. 361, 2. The earlier Imáms held their court at Šaaḍeh: then they occupied Šan'a; and finally retired to Kaukebán, when the new line of Imáms established itself at Šan'a. See Introduction.

Rev. Area

الهادى ا
لى الحق امير
المومنين

Margin obscure.

(Twice pierced.)

Pl. VII. R. 2, Wt. 5.8

II.—ER-RÁDEE.*

SILVER.

363

Mint and date obscure.

Obv. Area

لا اله الا الله
محمد رسول الله
الراضى بالله
امير المومنين

Margin obscure (same as 361).

Rev. Area as on (361).

Margin obscure.

(Thrice pierced.)

Pl. VII. R. 2, Wt. 30.0

* I presume this Imám, at M. Tiesenhansen's suggestion, to be identical with the Second Imám of the Bence-r-Raase, whom the historians call El-Murtadá.

AḤMAD IBN EL-ḤOSEYN EL-MAHDEE.*

SILVER.

364

Šan'ā, year 648.

Obv. Area, within quatrefoil inclosed in square,

لا اله الا
الله محمد رسو
ل الله على و
لى الله

In segments between square and outer circle,

بسم الله | الرحمن الرحيم | حير ضرب | بصنعا سنة

In corners of square, ثمان | وار | بعين | ستمة

Rev. Area (as obv.)

الإمام
المهدي لدين
الله امير المو
منين

In segments (as obv.),

احمد ابن | الحسين ابن | القاسم | ابن رسول

In corners of square, الله | صلى | الله | عليه

PL. VII. A-9, WL 23-2

* El-Khazrajee mentions in his History of the Bence Rasool (MS, India Office) an Imām of Šan'ā, Aḥmad ibn El-Ḥoseyn El-Kāsimee, who played an important part in the events of the Yemen in the seventh century of the Flight; and his reign appears to have lasted from 646 to 656. See also Ibn-Khaldoon's Ta-reekh, ed. Boulak, iv. 117, where this Aḥmad is stated to have belonged to the Bencee-r-Rasee.

IMÁMS OF SAN'Á.

(*New line.*)

	A.H.	A.D.
I. Kásim El-Kheyr	1040	1630
II. El-Mutawekkil Ismá'eel	1048	1638
III. El-Mejeed Moḥammad	1060	1658
IV. El-Mahdee Aḥmad	1086	1675
V. El-Hádee Moḥammad	1093	1682
VI. El-Mahdee Moḥammad	1095	1684
VII. En-Náṣir Moḥammad	1126	1714
VIII. El-Mutawekkil Kásim	1128	1716
IX. El-Manṣoor El-Huseyn	1130	1726
X. El-Hádee (or Mejeed) Moḥammad ibn Ishák	1139	1726
El-Manṣoor (restored)	1140	1727
XI. El-Mahdee El-'Abbás	1190	1747
XII. El-Manṣoor circ.	1190	1776

IMÁMS OF SAN'Á.

V.—EL-HADEE.*

SILVER.

365

Akṣarú, year 1100.

Obv.

عز [الله]
المهادي
لدين الله

Rev.

عز نصره
ضربها
اكصرا في
1100

Pl. VII. R. 65, Wt. 15.2

IV. or VI.—EL-MAHDEE.†

SILVER.

366

No mint or date.

Obv.

عز [مير]
المومنين
الله
المهدي
لدين

Rev. Around,

لا اله الا الله محمد رسول

In centre,

الله

R. 63, Wt. 60.3

* Niebuhr makes El-Hádee reign from 1094-6: this coin prolongs his reign to at least 1100.

† The following coin, no. 366, may have been struck by El-Mahdee Aḥmad, the Fourth Imám, or El-Mahdee Moḥammad, the Sixth. It is so unlike the certain issues of the Eleventh Imám, El-Mahdee El-'Abbás, that it may be taken for granted it was not struck by him. No. 367 of course belongs to the Sixth Imám: no. 364 is doubtful.

367

No mint, year 1112.

Obv., within hexagram, ليد

Outside, at left, ي . ا, at right.

Rev., within hexagram, الله

1112

Outside, at left, ين لد, at right.

PL. VII. B. 34, Wt. 7.7

368

Ta'izz, year uncertain.

Obv.

المهدي
لدين

Rev.

الله
تعز
لو الو (?)

B. 7, Wt. 13.4

IX.—EL-MANŞOOR.

SILVER.

369

Şan'á, year 1150?

Obv., within ornamented border, ر
المنصور

Rev.

المو
امير
منين
ضر صنعا
بت

116.

PL. VII. A. 6, Wt. 13.3

370—372

Similar :

but date obliterated.

B. 3, Wt. 13.7

B. 6, Wt. 16.5

B. 6, Wt. 11.8

XI.—EL-MAHDEE EL-'ABBÁS.

SILVER.

373

No mint, year 1175.

Obv., within ornamented border,

المهدى
١١٧٥

Rev.

المو
امير
منين

Pl. VII. Al. 7, Wt. 18.6

374

Šan'á, year 1175.

Obv. as on (373).

Rev.

المو
امير
منين
ضر صناعا
بت

Al. 75, Wt. 18.6

375

Šan'á, year 1175.

Obv.

المهدى

Rev.

ضر
بت
صناعا

١١٧٥

Al. 3, Wt. 8.2

376

Šan'á, year 1177.

Obv.

المهدى
١١٧٧

Rev. as on (374).

Al. 6, Wt. 17.7

377

Şan'a, year 1179.

Obv.

1179

Rev. as on (374).

AR 10, Wt. 12.5

378

Şan'a, year 1181.

Obv.

1181

Rev. as on (374).

AR 7, Wt. 12.3

379

Similar:

date obliterated.

AR 85, Wt. 12.9

380

Similar to (375):

date obliterated.

AR 15, Wt. 7.2

381

No mint or date.

Obv.

Borders varied from previous borders.

Rev.

AR 14, Wt. 3.5

XII.—EL-MANŠOOR.

SILVER.

382

Šan'á, year 1203.

Obv., arranged circularly round ornament, | المنصور | امير | المو
نين

Rev. (as obv.) ضرب صنعا الروال (؟) منصور

Pl. VII. B. 83, Wl. 142

383

Similar to (382).

B. 7, Wl. 182

384

Šan'á, year 1212.

Obv. الامام
المنصور
1212

Rev.
.
صنعا
ضرب
بت

B. 6, Wl. 173

385

No mint, year 1202?

Obv. المنصور

Rev. المو
امير
نين
1202 (?)

B. 35, Wl. 35

386

Similar to (385) :

date 12., 120a.

Pl. VII. B. 36, Wt. 33

387

Similar :

date obliterated.

B. 36, W. 31

 UNCERTAIN.

SILVER.

388

Şan'â, no year.

Olv.

لله
العرج
الله

Rev.

[و]
المنصو
ضر صنعا
بت

Pl. VII. B. 6, Wt. 112

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478	"	"	"	Aboo-Bekr	2	2
486	"	Aghmát	"	Yoosuf	4, 5	3, 4
489	"	"	"	"	6	4
490	"	"	"	"	7	4
491	"	Med. Marrákush	"	"	8	4
492	"	Med. Kurtubah	"	"	9	5
501	"	Aghmát	"	'Alee	10	5
"	"	Mursiyeh	"	"	11	6
"?	"	Med. Fás	"	"	12	6
505	"	Mursiyeh	"	"	13	6
506	"	El-Merceeyeh	"	"	14	7
508	"	Med. El-Merceeyeh	"	"	15	7
510	"	Ishbeeleyeh	"	"	16	7
511	"	Aghmát	"	"	17	8
"	"	Tilimsán	"	"	18	8
515	"	Aghranátah	"	"	19	8
"	"	Aghmát	"	"	20	9
516	"	Aghranátah	"	"	21	9
517	"	Ishbeeleyeh	"	"	22	9
518	"	"	"	"	23	9
519	"	"	"	"	24, 25	10
"	"	"	"	"	26	10
"	"	El-Merceeyeh	"	"	27	10
520	"	Ishbeeleyeh	"	"	28	10
"	"	El-Merceeyeh	"	"	29	11
521	"	Ishbeeleyeh	"	"	30	11
522	"	"	"	"	31	11
"	"	El-Merceeyeh	"	"	32	12
"	"	Aghranátah	"	"	33	12
523	"	"	"	"	34	13
"	"	El-Merceeyeh	"	"	35	13
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"	"	Nool-Lamṭah	"	"	41	15
534	"	Med. Fás	"	"	42	15
535	"	Med. Tilimsán	"	"	43	16
"	"	El-Mereeyeh	"	"	44	16
536	"	Med. Fás	"	"	45	16
537	"	Marrákush	"	"	46	17
539	"	Med. Fás	"	Tāshifcen	68	24
"	"	El-Mereeyeh	"	"	69	24
540	"	Ishbeeleeeyeh	"	"	70	25
"	"	Ḳurṭubah	Petty King	Hamdeen	227	81
542	"	Med. Ḳurṭubah	Partisan of El-Murábiṭeen	Yahyá ibn Ghánceeyeh	81	20
546	"	No mint	"	Uncertain	82	30
556	"	'Aden	Bence Zurey'	'Imrán ibn Moḥd.	358	121
648	R	Šan'á	Imám of Yemen	El-Mahdee	364	128
718	A	'Aden	Bence Rasool	El-Muavyad	359	123
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986½	"	Marrákush	Hasance Shereefs	'Abd-El-Melik	239	87
988½	"	" ?	" "	Aḥmad	240	88
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999	A	"	" "	"	241	88
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1004	"	El-Ketáwá	" "	"	250	91
1005	"	"	" "	"	251	92
1006	"	Marrákush	" "	"	252	92
1015	"	"	" "	Aboo-Fáris	255	93
1018	"	El-Ketáweh	" "	Zeydán	256	94
1028	"	"	" "	"	257	94
1026	"	"	" "	"	258	95
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1061	A	"	Uncertain	Uncertain	264	98
1063	"	Fás	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'cel	265, 6	99
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1100	R	اكمر	Imáms of Šan'á	El-Hádee	365	130
1104	A	Miknásch	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'cel	268	100
1108	"	Fás	" "	"	269	100
1112	R	No mint	Imáms of Šan'á	El-Mahdee	367	131
1118	A	Miknásch	Filelee Shereefs	Ismá'cel	271	100
1141	"	"	" "	'Abd-Alláh	277	102
1150½	R	Šan'á	Imáms of Šan'á	El-Mansoor	369	131
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"	"	Miknáseh	" "	"	303	106
1194	"	Marrákush	" "	"	304	107
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1204	"	Tetwán	" "	"	314	109
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1211	R	Marrákush	" "	Suleymán	320	110
"	"	Fás	" "	"	321	111
1213	"	"	" "	"	322	111
1214	N	"	" "	"	316	110
1216	"	"	" "	"	317	110
1217	"	"	" "	"	318	110
1218	"	"	" "	"	319	110
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1230	E	Eş-Şuweyr	" "	"	325	112
1241	N	Fás	" "	'Abd-Er-Rahmán	326	112
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1259	"	Fás	Filalee Shereefs	'Abd-Er-Rahmán	334	113
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	"	518	"	"	23	9
	"	519	"	"	24, 25	10
	"	520	"	"	27	10
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	"	522	"	"	30	11
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"	"	511	"	"	17	8
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

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FOR
CONVERTING ENGLISH INCHES INTO MILLIMÈTRES
AND THE
MEASURES OF MIONNET'S SCALE.

ENGLISH INCHES		FRENCH MILLIMETRES
4.		100
		95
3.5		90
		85
3.		80
		75
2.5		70
		65
2.		60
		55
1.5		50
		45
1.		40
		35
.9		30
.8		25
.7		20
.6		15
.5		10
.4		5
.3		
.2		
.1		
	MIONNET'S SCALE	
	19	
	18	
	17	
	16	
	15	
	14	
	13	
	12	
	11	
	10	
	9	
	8	
	7	
	6	
	5	
	4	
	3	
	2	
	1	

TABLE
OF THE
RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
1	·064	41	2·656	81	5·248	121	7·840
2	·129	42	2·720	82	5·312	122	7·905
3	·194	43	2·785	83	5·378	123	7·970
4	·259	44	2·850	84	5·442	124	8·035
5	·324	45	2·915	85	5·508	125	8·100
6	·388	46	2·980	86	5·572	126	8·164
7	·453	47	3·045	87	5·637	127	8·229
8	·518	48	3·110	88	5·702	128	8·294
9	·583	49	3·175	89	5·767	129	8·359
10	·648	50	3·240	90	5·832	130	8·424
11	·712	51	3·304	91	5·896	131	8·488
12	·777	52	3·368	92	5·961	132	8·553
13	·842	53	3·434	93	6·026	133	8·618
14	·907	54	3·498	94	6·091	134	8·682
15	·972	55	3·564	95	6·156	135	8·747
16	1·036	56	3·628	96	6·220	136	8·812
17	1·101	57	3·693	97	6·285	137	8·877
18	1·166	58	3·758	98	6·350	138	8·942
19	1·231	59	3·823	99	6·415	139	9·007
20	1·296	60	3·888	100	6·480	140	9·072
21	1·360	61	3·952	101	6·544	141	9·136
22	1·425	62	4·017	102	6·609	142	9·200
23	1·490	63	4·082	103	6·674	143	9·265
24	1·555	64	4·146	104	6·739	144	9·330
25	1·620	65	4·211	105	6·804	145	9·395
26	1·684	66	4·276	106	6·868	146	9·460
27	1·749	67	4·341	107	6·933	147	9·525
28	1·814	68	4·406	108	6·998	148	9·590
29	1·879	69	4·471	109	7·063	149	9·655
30	1·944	70	4·536	110	7·128	150	9·720
31	2·008	71	4·600	111	7·192	151	9·784
32	2·073	72	4·665	112	7·257	152	9·848
33	2·138	73	4·729	113	7·322	153	9·914
34	2·202	74	4·794	114	7·387	154	9·978
35	2·267	75	4·859	115	7·452	155	10·044
36	2·332	76	4·924	116	7·516	156	10·108
37	2·397	77	4·989	117	7·581	157	10·173
38	2·462	78	5·054	118	7·646	158	10·238
39	2·527	79	5·119	119	7·711	159	10·303
40	2·592	80	5·184	120	7·776	160	10·368

TABLE

OF THE

RELATIVE WEIGHTS OF

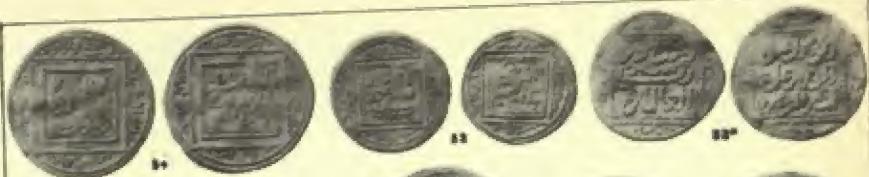
ENGLISH GRAINS and FRENCH GRAMMES.

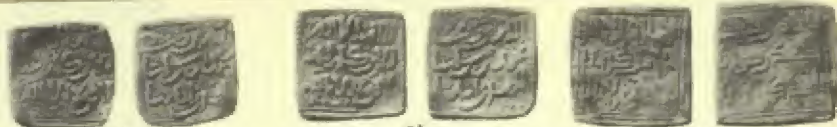
Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.	Grains.	Grammes.
161	10.432	201	13.024	241	15.616	290	18.79
162	10.497	202	13.089	242	15.680	300	19.44
163	10.562	203	13.154	243	15.745	310	20.08
164	10.626	204	13.219	244	15.810	320	20.73
165	10.691	205	13.284	245	15.875	330	21.38
166	10.756	206	13.348	246	15.940	340	22.02
167	10.821	207	13.413	247	16.005	350	22.67
168	10.886	208	13.478	248	16.070	360	23.32
169	10.951	209	13.543	249	16.135	370	23.97
170	11.016	210	13.608	250	16.200	380	24.62
171	11.080	211	13.672	251	16.264	390	25.27
172	11.145	212	13.737	252	16.328	400	25.92
173	11.209	213	13.802	253	16.394	410	26.56
174	11.274	214	13.867	254	16.458	420	27.20
175	11.339	215	13.932	255	16.524	430	27.85
176	11.404	216	13.996	256	16.588	440	28.50
177	11.469	217	14.061	257	16.653	450	29.15
178	11.534	218	14.126	258	16.718	460	29.80
179	11.599	219	14.191	259	16.783	470	30.45
180	11.664	220	14.256	260	16.848	480	31.10
181	11.728	221	14.320	261	16.912	490	31.75
182	11.792	222	14.385	262	16.977	500	32.40
183	11.857	223	14.450	263	17.042	510	33.04
184	11.922	224	14.515	264	17.106	520	33.68
185	11.988	225	14.580	265	17.171	530	34.34
186	12.052	226	14.644	266	17.236	540	34.98
187	12.117	227	14.709	267	17.301	550	35.64
188	12.182	228	14.774	268	17.366	560	36.28
189	12.247	229	14.839	269	17.431	570	36.93
190	12.312	230	14.904	270	17.496	580	37.58
191	12.376	231	14.968	271	17.560	590	38.23
192	12.441	232	15.033	272	17.625	600	38.88
193	12.506	233	15.098	273	17.689	700	45.36
194	12.571	234	15.162	274	17.754	800	51.84
195	12.636	235	15.227	275	17.819	900	58.32
196	12.700	236	15.292	276	17.884	1000	64.80
197	12.765	237	15.357	277	17.949	2000	129.60
198	12.830	238	15.422	278	18.014	3000	194.40
199	12.895	239	15.487	279	18.079	4000	259.20
200	12.960	240	15.552	280	18.144	5000	324.00

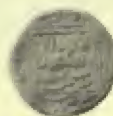
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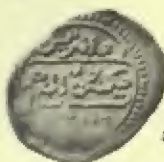
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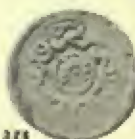
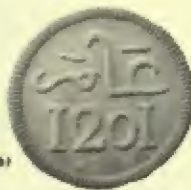
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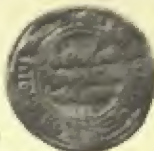


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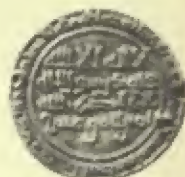
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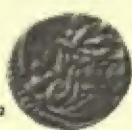
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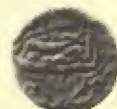
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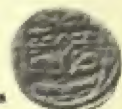
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